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ENTENTE ENVOY TO HUNGARY REPORTS FAVORABLY ON VISIT

General Smuts' Message Discussed by Paris Council—Question of Reparation to France Is Also Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Council of Four, with Colonel House representing President Wilson, met at Mr. Lloyd George's flat yesterday. Marshal Foch reported on the Spa proceedings and the council was also occupied with a report from General Smuts of an encouraging nature.

The principal question discussed, with satisfactory results to France, was that of reparations. The French remarks that this question is of dominant interest to the country. If the French public is consulted, doubtless it would demand as many figures as possible in the peace treaty. The Temps goes on: "In the domain of international finance, we do not know what the future has in store for us. During the past five months, the United States bankers do not appear to have been struck with admiration for the French State's economic and monetary methods. But they appear on the other hand to have discovered certain affinities between American activity and the Unternehmungsgeist, the German spirit of enterprise."

President's Departure Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Matin formally denies the rumor that President Wilson is about to leave France, refusing to agree to the French claims. The fact is, says the paper, that President Wilson is giving conscientious attention to extremely complex problems. Several days must elapse before the preliminaries of peace can be settled, owing to the fact that the Allies wish to deal with all the enemy countries at one and the same time. This involves settling Italian and Balkan frontiers, and the fate of Turkey.

Polish Claims Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Mr. Paderewski, the Polish Premier, in a press interview, says that no bolshevism at present reigns in Poland; but if the people are driven to despair by the breaking of their hopes, anarchy would be the result. The population wishes to resist the anarchistic maneuvers of its neighbors, but can only do so if Poland is really independent of Prussia and Germany, with proper access of the sea at Danzig and, in the south, has a common frontier with Rumania.

Meeting on League Postponed

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The meeting of the Peace Conference Commission on the League of Nations for consideration of the completed draft of the covenant, which was planned for tonight, has been postponed until Thursday.

Jugo-Slav Protest

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Belgrade message states that in the Skupstina recently the Premier protested against the Allies' treatment of the Kingdom of the Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes.

FILIPINOS MAY USE INDEPENDENCE HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Two members of the committee in this country to promote Philippine independence, Jose Nando and Carcaras Gomez, chairman and secretary, have visited this city and requested permission to use Independence Hall as the meeting place of a convention of Filipinos at which it is proposed to draft resolutions petitioning Congress to give free government to the islands. The representatives announced that the meeting would be held as soon as its object could be well advertised, and said that it would be attended by Filipinos from all over the United States. If there is no objection in the capital, it is thought that the request of the Filipinos will be granted.

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Marshal Foch has sent the following message to the soldiers and people of Australia: "The Australian troops have upheld the cause of the Allies with magnificent dash. From the start to the finish they distinguished themselves by their qualities of endurance and boldness. By their initiative, their fighting spirit, their magnificent ardor, they proved themselves to be 'shock troops' of the first order.

"In the grave hours of 1918, with their British, French, and American comrades, they barred the enemy. They stopped it, broke it and at the appointed hour drove it far backward. I am happy to express to Australia the undying memory which we shall cherish of her incomparable soldiers."

STRIKE SITUATION IN JOHANNESBURG EASIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Tuesday)—The situation has greatly improved. The workers' board of control has ceased to exist, and promise has been made of a commission of inquiry into the municipal administration system. The builders' strike, however, still continues, and at a meeting of the council of the industrial federation, the unions were recommended to take a ballot to get the feeling of the members on the advisability of a sympathetic strike.

OFFICIAL HELP FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHTS

British Air Ministry Places All Its Information at the Disposal of Prospective Pilots—Special Provision for Their Safety

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Air Ministry announces that it has placed all its information, knowledge and resources at the disposal of the pilots and firms who have decided to attempt the transatlantic flight, which it regards as a new and historic advance in the development of aviation.

No further additions have been made to the six entries already announced by the Royal Aero Club. Five machines are of British manufacture, and the government has released machines, engines, instruments, wireless apparatus, and material, where necessary, shipping priority for the machines and pilots is being secured by the Ministry and aerodromes have been constructed in Newfoundland and at Fermoyle, Ireland. An air force officer has been lent to the aero club and arrangements are being made for shipping to assist the aircraft if necessary.

Harry G. Hawker expected to start on April 15 and arrive on April 16. Much of the responsibility for his success depends upon the work of the navigator, who will have the most recent instruments, meteorological information, and directional wireless at his disposal. Ships' operators have been instructed by the Marconi company to signal messages to the passing aircraft and lights are to be fired in the event of the aircraft being heard during the night.

Arrangements have also been made between the Air Ministry, the United States Weather Bureau, the Canadian Meteorological Office, the Newfoundland home stations, and the ships en route to keep the aircraft posted with weather information, and the cooperation of the Admiralty has been secured to make the flights successful.

Aerial Developments Indicated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Stuart Hirst, chairman of the Blackburn Aeroplane Company, at the Savoy Hotel, yesterday, indicated the prospect of regular service between Hull and Denmark, Holland and Petrograd, and the formation of a North Sea aerial navigation company.

Air Routes in North Africa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—A correspondent of the Temps announces the inauguration of an aerial postal service between Gabes and the Tripoli frontier. The service will be a weekly one. Thanks to General Flaudin, the resident general, Tunisia has advanced an aviation program, by which she means to become the center point of an aerial crossroads toward France by way of Sardinia and Corsica, toward Italy, by way of Sicily, toward Morocco by way of Algiers, toward Egypt and Syria by way of Tripoli.

Prince of Wales' Flight

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Prince of Wales, piloted by Lieutenant Caruthers, flew over London today in a two-engine Handley-Page aeroplane. The flight lasted over an hour, and the machine, in which were also Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, Lord Claud Hamilton and Lady Joan Muhlolland, came down very low.

Entry for Atlantic Flight

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Today Handley-Page, Limited, entered a big four-engine bombing machine for the transatlantic flight. The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the secretary of the Aero Club. Each engine is 350 horsepower and the machine carries 2000 gallons of petrol, sufficient for a 25-hour flight. It has a wing span of 126 feet, and length of 65 feet over all.

The name of the pilot is not yet announced, but a crew of three and a wireless expert will be carried. A long-distance receiving wireless apparatus carried will enable the navigator to keep in touch with both the Glace Bay and Clifden stations, while another apparatus of 200 miles range will enable passing ships to be spoken to. An emergency apparatus will be installed in the tail, which will stick up if the machine falls into the sea.

SOVIET REPUBLIC IS FORMED IN BAVARIA

Central Council Declares That Working Classes Have Taken Over All Public Authority—Diet Has Been Dissolved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—German Government wireless messages state that the Munich Central Council proclaimed Bavaria a soviet republic on Sunday night. The proclamation announced that the working classes have taken over, in the form of the workers', soldiers', and peasants' councils, all public authority, while the Diet is dissolved. Industry will be controlled by an industrial council of workers and employers, and all things belong to the community, thus rendering any kind of independent socialization impossible.

MUNICH, Bavaria (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The text of the document in which the communists declared the soviet republic reads as follows:

"The decision arrived at for Bavaria is the formation of a council of the republic of revolutionary workers and peasants of Bavaria, including all our brothers, now united, separated by no party laws. From now on, no exploitation or oppression will be tolerated. The dictatorship of the proletariat has now become a fact. The legalization of a genuine socialist community is now achieved, in which every working man may participate in public life and in a just socialistic age. The Landtag has been dissolved and the old ministry retained. Peoples' commissaries, responsible to the people, and chosen by a council of the working people, will receive extraordinary powers to be employed in certain fields. Their assistants will be intelligent men from all parts of the revolutionary and socialist community. Countless valuable forces of officialdom, especially from the lower middle official class, will be absolutely eliminated and the press will be socialized.

As a protection for the Bavarian council of the republic against revolutionary attacks from without and within, a Red army will be created immediately, and a revolutionary court will pursue ruthlessly every attempt upon the council.

"The government of the Bavarian Council of the Republic follows the example of the Hungarian Russian peoples. It will resume immediately a brotherly connection with those peoples, but it declines any connection with the contemptuous Ebert-Scheidemann government, because that government is continuing under the flag of a Socialist republic the imperialistic, capitalist and military business of the disgraced, broken down German Empire. It calls upon all German brothers to take the same view. It greets all proletarians, wherever revolutionary socialism is fighting—in Wurttemberg, in the Ruhr district, in the whole world.

"As a sign of joyous hope for a fortunate future for all humanity, it establishes April 7 as a holiday for all humanity; as a sign of the beginning of the departure, the flight, of the age of capitalism, all work is stopped. Bavaria ceases, on April 7, in so far as it is not necessary for the welfare of the working people.

"Long live free Bavaria! Long live the council government! Long live the world revolution!"

Progress of Strike

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The striking miners in the Ruhr industrial district are trying to bring out members of the unions still at work. The strikers declare the leaders of the four largest unions are no longer their representatives.

Socialistic Legislation

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—A semi-official announcement today says that preparations for the creation of unified courts for Labor to govern all Labor relations are so advanced that they can be laid before the committee of the Labor Ministry soon after Easter.

Republic Not Recognized

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The German National Government will not recognize the new Soviet Republic of Bavaria, declares a semi-official Press-Bureau message, received today from Berlin. It holds that the soviet organization has not conformed with the provisional constitution for Germany which provides that representatives of the State Council shall be chosen at a general election and shall enjoy the confidence of the people. Therefore the National Government's decision is that the only legitimate government in Bavaria is the Hoffman Government.

Mr. Hoffman's statement that he has not retired from office but has only moved his headquarters from Munich is accepted by the National Government.

Advices from various parts of Bavaria show varying receptions of the soviet proclamation. At Nuremberg, after several hours of debate, the Soldiers and Workmen's Council rejected the soviet republic idea by a vote of 138 to 70. At Ansbach the soviet republic was proclaimed yesterday afternoon and a general holiday was ordered for the day; the banks were occupied by troops.

At Passau, close to the Austrian frontier, a meeting called by the Soldiers and Workmen's Council declared for the introduction of the soviet republic and for an alliance between Hungary and Russia. A Munich dispatch says: "It is announced by general headquarters of the first Bavarian army that a soviet republic was proclaimed today (April 7) in Bavaria. Therefore the domain of the first army is declared to be in an intensified state of siege."

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Protest Against Soviets

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A protest against the formation of the soviet government was voiced at a meeting in Bamberg, northern Bavaria, by deputies of all the bourgeois parties of upper, lower, and middle Franconia.

"The whole population of northern Bavaria," reads the protest, "is warned against allowing itself to be intimidated through fear of a vanishing minority, mainly consisting of persons predominantly of a foreign race.

"Bavaria is on the edge of a precipice and if it is not preserved from a downfall, everything is lost. Bavaria will then become the prey of fratricide, plundering, and famine. A further consequence will be the complete collapse of economic life. Foreign countries will refuse food and assistance to a Bolshevik Bavaria, and help from Russia and Hungary is out of the question as they are tortured by famine.

"Those who tell you that these are your countrymen, and not foreigners, who a few months ago knew nothing of Bavaria and who are indifferent to your fate."

A Berlin dispatch says that Erich Muehsam has been given unlimited powers by the Bavarian Central Council and exercises an unrestricted dictatorship.

Muehsam and Landauer (minister of "Popular Enlightenment") are today the rulers who dominate Munich, with the support of the garrison, the Arbeiterblatt declares. The paper expresses the opinion that the soviet government, however, will not last, as the people are opposed to the dictatorship and hope that the counter-measures taken by Mr. Hoffman of the old government will be effective.

BRITAIN MAY TEST OIL LAND DECREES

Recent Acquisition of More Properties in Mexico Is Regarded as Significant by the Washington State Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recent reports of the purchase by the British Government of the Earl Cowdray and Dutch-Snell Oil interests in Mexico, have been confirmed in official advices to this government and have led to renewed activity on the part of State Department officials in watching the attitude of the Mexican Government toward the oil questions now before the courts of that country and to come up at the special session of Congress called by President Carranza to pass upon the petroleum code.

Vast American interests are involved, which were jeopardized by the new Mexican Constitution and the various oil decrees issued by President Carranza which led to protests from the British, French and United States governments, because of what they termed the "confiscatory" features of the measures. Now Great Britain has purchased the interests of some of her nationals without waiting for the Mexican Government to settle the question.

This action on the part of the British Government indicates, said a high official yesterday, that the British Government does not intend that the property in Mexico acquired by British subjects in good faith and under the existing laws of the country shall be "confiscated."

Great Britain is taking steps already to get oil-producing land throughout the world, in order to insure an adequate supply of cheap fuel for her navy and her merchant marine. The British holdings in Mexico, with the new acreage secured within the last 10 days, are about 20 per cent of the producing property of the country. The remaining 80 per cent is almost exclusively American.

In this connection, officials are interested in the latest oil export figures recently made public by the Mexican Government, covering the month of February of this year, which have just been received in Washington. The official figures for oil shipped from the ports of Tampico, Lobos and Tuxpam, the only oil ports of Mexico, give a total for the month of 5,420,305 barrels. Of this amount, 3,884,487 barrels were shipped to the United States. This is about 72 per cent of the total output of Mexico, whereas until recently the entire output of Mexican oil fields came to this country.

Great Britain received 207,983 barrels of Mexican oil in February, according to the government figures; 42,504 barrels went to the Suez Canal ports, also British; and 153,158 barrels to West Indian ports, a part of which was for the British. Aside from 116,589 barrels consumed in vessels, and 524,029 barrels sent to other Mexican ports, the rest of the petroleum production of the republic south of the Rio Grande went to Central and South America. 11,106 barrels to the former and 420,449 barrels to the latter.

CONFERENCE UPON INDUSTRY COMING

Reconstruction Problems in the United States That Demand Solution—Benefits of the British Industrial Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Developments from day to day in the Labor and industrial fields have convinced officials interested in a real reconstruction program that the United States Government must lose no time in taking up the problem in earnest. This country, it is alleged, has done nothing comparable to what Great Britain is doing to solve the problems of industrial transition and Labor discontent.

As soon as President Wilson returns to the United States he is expected to issue a call for an all-American industrial conference or congress for the purpose of devising a constructive program to meet the peace needs of American industrial life. He is also expected to reaffirm the authority of the War Labor Board as a cooperative tribunal of industrial justice during the period of transition or until such time as the industrial congress comes to its conclusions and makes its report.

United States Conference

It was ascertained yesterday that such a program has been urged upon the President in Paris and that it has the unstinted support not only of members of the Cabinet but of those officials who have had to deal with industrial relations during the period of the war and who are convinced that a policy of drift is fraught with danger to the whole economic and industrial structure of the country. Those familiar with the existing situation are merely awaiting the President's approval and the formal announcement of the plan upon his return from France, if indeed, he does not act before that time. It is understood that the contemplated move for an industrial congress has the support of William Howard Taft and Basil Manly, joint chairmen of the War Labor Board.

The conference feature of the program contemplates an effort to readjust industrial relations to the changed needs of peace similar to that now in progress in Great Britain and initiated by the government. Recent observers of the methods adopted in Great Britain are optimistic that results of great value can be achieved through the getting together of the representatives of employers, employees and of the general public.

British Industrial Parliament

In Labor circles in Washington credit is given to the British Industrial Parliament for the avoidance of the threatened general strike of miners, railway men and transport workers. It is also pointed out that the mere calling of such a parliament at this time renewed faith on the part of the government to meet what is just and fair and for the common welfare in the demands of Labor and thus establish an industrial bill of rights as a bulwark against bolshevism and upheaval.

A duplicate of such a parliament in the United States, it was said yesterday, would bring together for common counsel the Nation's foremost citizens from every walk of life. The mass of disputes daily brought before the War Labor Board, it was said, indicated clearly the need for the settlement of Labor disputes on a broad and more or less universal basis. Unemployment is increasing and wages are being cut down while the cost of living remains practically the same as when the war was at its height.

War Labor Board Findings

Important as the work of the War Labor Board was, it essentially dealt with particular grievances in particular localities. The result is that where the board made findings on hours and

wages and both parties to a dispute agreed to it, these hours and wages apply only to a particular plant or a particular industry in a given locality. Nothing that the board has done, it is said, has eliminated inequalities as to hours and wages existing side by side. In other words, there was no program adopted applicable to all the industries or to one particular industry throughout the country.

Unsolved Problems

Some of the problems with which the contemplated industrial conference is expected to deal are:

- 1—The need for machinery of co-operation between workers and employers in the government of industry.
- 2—Permanent, universal application, as far as possible, of the rights conceded to groups of workers by the War Labor Board, representing both Capital and Labor during the war. This would include the minimum wage and the number of hours of labor.
- 3—Separation of constructive and destructive ideas of reform in industrial relations.
- 4—Elimination of practices and customs tending to restrict production.
- 5—Welfare and education of the workers and their families.

PARLIAMENT HEARS NEW HOUSING BILL

Urgent Need for Building of Large Numbers of Working-Class Houses in England Explained by British Statesman

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday, Dr. Christopher Addison, president of the local government board, introduced the government's housing bill, and for two hours explained the scheme in all its bearings. At the outset he emphasized the need for the measure by the announcement that in addition to the actual shortage, there were war arrears amounting to about 350,000 working-class houses, while local returns for 1914, covering about one-quarter of the working-class houses, showed that there were 70,000 unfit units for habitation and a further 300,000 seriously defective. As a typical instance of East London conditions, the Minister cited the case of Essex Street, Shoreditch, where there are 29 houses occupied by 733 people, and let out in 168 different lettings.

Later on in the debate, which was eventually adjourned, Maj. Watts Morgan, the miner member for East Rhondda, gave details of the overcrowding in his native district, and declared that the housing difficulty was the chief cause of the present industrial unrest in that locality. Ample housing accommodation with transport facilities would, he said, bring about a better era.

Royal Interest in Housing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King and Queen have given further proof of their interest in the housing reform by a decision to receive next Friday the National Housing and Town Planning Council and other organizations representing local authorities all over the country, architects, surveyors, well-known planners, building contractors, and workmen.

RESIGNATION FROM VICEROY'S COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CALCUTTA, India (Tuesday)—The resignation of Sir Mahomed Jinnah from the Viceroy's Council is announced, owing to the passing of the Rowlett Bill. The resignation of Rae Bahadur and Sarma Garu has been withdrawn.

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SENATOR ASSAILS MILITARY COURT PROPAGANDA PLAN

Violation of Postal Laws of the United States Charged by Mr. Chamberlain Against Col. J. H. Wigmore of War Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a statement issued yesterday by George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee in the Sixty-Fifth Congress, the Senator embodied a copy of a letter addressed to A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, in which he charges Col. John H. Wigmore, of the judge advocate-general's office, with violation of a criminal statute of the United States.

As ground for this charge, Senator Chamberlain declared that Colonel Wigmore, who is an attaché of General Crowder and a protagonist of the existing system of military justice and courts-martial proceedings, abused the franking privilege by having printed and distributed at government expense 70,000 copies of a personal defense of the military court system, which he and his associates are alleged to have sent to members of the bar throughout the country in the official envelopes of a defunct body, the War Industries Board.

It was Colonel Wigmore who wrote the letter to General Crowder and which evoked the defense of the system and the attack on Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell. He was formerly dean of the Law School in Northwestern University, Chicago, and was one of the board which revised the Articles of War.

Specific Charge Made

Requesting the Attorney-General to investigate the matter, Senator Chamberlain charged that in sending out this propaganda in "defense of a discredited system" Colonel Wigmore and his associates may be guilty of "a flagrant violation of the penal laws of the United States prohibiting free transmission of private matter"; that because of criticisms and statements made by him he is guilty of "conduct unbefitting an officer."

He further charged that Colonel Wigmore, who formerly worked in the provost marshal-general's office—now defunct—is one of four or five officers now being retained to compile data in defense of the existing system of courts-martial, and to distribute it at public expense; that in so doing he is acting "as counsel for the Secretary of War and the judge advocate-general, and is engaged in special advocacy in their behalf"; that this "gross abuse of official position and the franking privilege is one of the thousand evidences of the length to which the Secretary of War will go, and permit his subordinates to go, in support of a discredited system of military justice."

Following is Senator Chamberlain's statement:

Several members of the bar have just brought to my attention a communication addressed to each of them, purporting to be sent out by Colonel (former Professor) John H. Wigmore, who has been serving in the War Department under General Crowder. I understand that some 70,000 of them have been printed at the government press, and are being mailed out. These communications are mailed in the ordinary official envelope of the War Industries Board. The communication is obviously a private communication, and in no sense official. Believing that it is being transmitted by mails as official business in violation of law, I have brought it to the attention of the Attorney-General and also of the Postmaster-General, for such action as each may deem it proper to take.

Letter to Attorney-General

My letter to the Attorney-General is as follows:

"The Honorable the Attorney-General—

"Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a printed communication signed John H. Wigmore, colonel judge-advocate, United States Army, addressed 'To My Fellow Members of the Bar of the United States,' together with its inclosure, which is a letter from the judge advocate-general of the army to the Secretary of War, and I inclose also the franked envelope in which they were received. This letter, with its inclosure, is, I am advised, being given enormous public distribution—70,000 are to be sent out, I understand—principally to members of the bar throughout the country, in official penalty envelopes bearing the 'official business' frank of 'The War Industries Board.' Washington. The Wigmore letter is, in form and substance, a purely private communication addressed by one lawyer to his professional brethren upon a purely professional subject. It is designed, in part, as a personal reply to my speech upon the subject of military justice in the Senate, Jan. 3 last. The writer frankly states throughout the communication that it is an expression of his own personal views and is in no sense an official communication upon the public business. In one place he says:

"In addressing you in this direct fashion, I am deliberately breaking through the etiquette of the military service rigorously observed by me

officer of the army, but also as a member of the bar of 30 years' standing, who has happened to have intimate observation of the methods of military justice during the war, as well as of the principal personages in charge of it in Washington.

"And then, after declaring it to be his purpose to speak out in defense of the existing system, he says: 'I therefore, make this personal appeal to my fellow members of the bar to peruse the inclosed letter and to give due weight to its presentation.'"

Franking Abuse Charged

"These communications, consisting of some 70 pages, all appear to have been printed at the Government Printing Office, and presumably at government expense. But my principal purpose in calling the matter to your attention is to be found in the obvious fact that the transmission of this personal communication through the mails of the United States as official business at public expense is in flagrant violation of the penal laws of the United States prohibiting free transmission of private matter. It is to be observed, also, that the subject matter of the communication can have no possible relationship to the business of the War Industries Board and, besides, it is thought that the board has long since ceased to exist.

"Accordingly, I have the honor to request that you cause this matter to be investigated, with a view to applying the law to any such as may be found to have violated it."

Colonel Wigmore is, in civil life, a law professor. During the war he has been an official of the Judge Advocate-General's department. He is still an officer, and was an officer at the time he prepared and sent out this communication. I regard his conduct as not only violative of the statutes made to protect the mails and the public treasury, but, by reason of his criticisms of the proceedings before the Senate committee, of myself, and of another officer of the army, I regard his conduct as conduct unbecoming an officer, of which the Secretary of War should take notice with a view to disciplinary action. Frankly, I do not expect the Secretary of War to do his duty in this regard. Colonel Wigmore is one of four or five officers who formerly served in the now defunct office of the Provost Marshal-General, but who are now being retained in the service by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate-General. To compile data in defense of the existing court-martial system and distribute them at public expense throughout the United States.

Purpose of Wigmore Letter

The Secretary of War has a way of saying that communications which, to his embarrassment, point out the deficiency of the existing system of military justice, are not "helpful." A reading of the Wigmore letter will prove convincing that the letter itself is not, and cannot be, helpful to the bar of the country, nor hurtful to the cause of military justice reform. I should, however, expect it to be resented. The frequent use of the first personal pronoun indicates, perhaps, a certain personal vanity and presumptuousness, and the letter also serves as a method of self-advertisement at public expense. It is a quite harmless mental production. The author of the communication concludes that he has been in no position to know anything about the subject during this war. He says: "My official duties, however, have been almost entirely in the office of the provost marshal-general, and I have not prepared with a single exception any official opinion on court-martial records. I am, therefore, not implicated in any criticisms upon the court-martial system."

He should have added—and perhaps with even greater truth—that he knows nothing about the court-martial system in any respect. His own letter and its inclosures have been shown, rather conclusively, I think, to be misleading. He is simply the counsel for the Secretary of War and the judge advocate-general, engaged in special advocacy in their behalf.

Official Propaganda

This gentleman, it may be remembered, has been the busy champion of the views—I should say, perhaps, erstwhile views—of the Secretary of War. He has been furnished an office, several commissioned assistants, and an office force, for the formulation and dissemination of those views. It was he to whom the Secretary of War committed the great work on preparing the letter from Mr. Baker to General Crowder of March 1 last, in which the former directed the latter to prepare a letter reassuring the people of the beneficence of the existing court-martial system, and to impugn those who would dare question it, and in which he had the distinguished Secretary say one which gave almost perfect justice! Since then the Secretary has seen a light that does not seem to have radiated to his military advisers. Their defense of the existing system hardly harmonizes with the public statement made yesterday, in which the Secretary professed to agree with the views of Colonel Ansell as to the reform of the existing court-martial system, views which, it must be remembered, are at the base of the Chamberlain Bill, and which require the eradication of the existing evils which Colonel Wigmore and General Crowder so doubtfully champion. This gross abuse of official position and the franking privilege is one of the thousand evidences of the length to which the Secretary of War will go, and permit his subordinates to go, in support of a discredited system of military justice.

Many Cases Reviewed

Clemency Board Recommends Clemency to War Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Evidence of the severity of sentences imposed upon men in the army who have been tried on a great variety of charges is indicated by the report of the special clemency board of the War Department, which was appointed to review all cases of men remaining in confinement and all other cases involving penalties of any severity. This report covers a total of 1683 cases, out of approximately 5027 calling for action, extending over the period of March 1 to 28.

In 90 per cent of the cases covered, clemency was recommended. The original sentences in the 1678 cases not involving life terms, reached a total of 12,268 years, or an average sentence per man of seven years and four months. The recommendation of the board reduced the sentences in these cases to 2969 years, an average of one year and nine months per man.

To March 28, five cases involving life sentence were considered by the board. In one of these cases the sentence was reduced to two years and in another to 20 years, while clemency was denied in three cases.



George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon

Oppression Charged

New York Congressman Cites Case of Alleged Military Abuse

NEW YORK, New York—Oppression, abuse and "Teutonic militarism," which he declared were practiced by some American army officers in the treatment of men under their command was condemned by F. H. La Guardia, Representative in Congress from New York, formerly commander of United States flying forces in Italy, in a letter made public here yesterday demanding the transfer of a wounded soldier from the base hospital at Camp Dix to another in Brooklyn, near the man's home.

Major La Guardia declared that denial of the transfer, because the patient, Sergt. Thomas F. Maguire, had on two occasions overstayed leaves of absence, was contrary to War Department regulations and the intent of Congress regarding the care of men who had suffered in the country's cause.

The Representative's letter, addressed to the commanding officer at the Camp Dix hospital, was written just before he sailed for France on the Leviathan, with Secretary Baker and members of the House Military Affairs Committee. He was under the impression until the eve of his departure, he said, that the transfer would be granted, and declared he would take the case up in person with the War Department on his return.

In his letter, a copy of which was sent to the Surgeon-General, Major La Guardia said the vindictiveness of certain officers was causing "much trouble in the army." He termed ridiculous any talk of disciplinary measures against a soldier undergoing hospital care and about to be discharged, alleging that it was the desire of the American people to give such men every consideration.

WATER SUPPLY NOW USED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—At a hearing before the committee on water supply of the Massachusetts Legislature, on the question of a resolve calling for an appropriation of \$50,000 for a survey of the water resources of the State, it was stated that the people of Massachusetts are now using virtually every gallon of water available and that in a few years the supply will be inadequate if steps are not taken to increase it.

SCHOOL INSPECTION IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the creation of the office of deputy commissioner of health and that an investigation of the medical inspection of schools are not necessary subjects for legislation are among the proposals included in a report made by the Public Health Committee of the Massachusetts lower House on the recommendation of the State Department of Health.

INTEREST RATE ON VICTORY LOAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Headquarters of the national grace here have made public a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, urging that the interest rate on the Victory Liberty Loan be fixed at 4 1/2 per cent. The letter said masters of state granges and other representatives of the farming interests were asking that the rate be no higher.

FEDERAL OIL CASE SET FOR HEARING

Prosecution of Anti-Trust Proceedings Against the Standard Company of Indiana Is Resumed in Chicago Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, brought by the Federal Trade Commission in 1918, charging unfair methods in competition, and price discrimination, in an effort to create a monopoly, which was reopened here yesterday before Ray Beebe, United States examiner, has been continued until Friday morning. This was done in order that a stipulation might be made as to certain facts. The delay in starting prosecution of the case since 1918 has been due to the government's taking over the oil industry during the war.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana grew out of the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, on the order of the Circuit Court of the United States in 1909. The main territory covered by the Standard Oil of Indiana includes Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma.

The Standard Oil Company, it is alleged, refused to sell its products except to other Standard companies in such quantities that the same can be diverted or reshipped to other territories where higher prices prevail, and that it sells all of its surplus to other Standard companies in different territories who do not interfere with the business and marketing of the Standard companies generally.

It is further charged that prices are kept by the Standard below the market price outside its territory, and that it refuses to sell to independent jobbers or wholesalers in territories in which other than the Standard Oil companies operate.

The Standard Oil Company, it is further alleged, has threatened to sell direct to consumers at dealers' prices, in order to intimidate dealers and cause them to deal in the products of the Standard in preference to the products of its competitors. Through misstatements made by its agents and through newspaper and magazine advertising, it is claimed, the Standard has intended to injure competitors and to deceive the public and the trade, and has attempted to create a monopoly in the oil business.

PRESIDENT'S SHIP TO SAIL ON FRIDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although the Navy Department announced on Monday that there had been no change in the date scheduled for the sailing of the George Washington from New York, it was stated yesterday that a message from Rear Admiral Benson had been received asking when the ship could sail.

Following this, it was announced that the ship would be ready to sail on April 11 instead of on April 14 as planned. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said that the Navy Department did not go into the purpose of the inquiry, but merely asked the navy yard how soon the repairs could be completed, and when informed that they could be finished by next Friday, fixed that date for the sailing.

GRAND ARMY ELECTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The fifty-third annual encampment of the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic was opened in this city yesterday. The following officers were elected: Department commander, George W. Wilder, of Boston; senior vice-commander, Horace Goodwin, of Springfield; junior vice-commander, Edwin F. Morrill, of Everett; medical director, John Gilbert, of Fall River, and chaplain, Oscar A. Hillard, of Taunton. In the evening a banquet was tendered by the Massachusetts National Staff Association to the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, Clarendon E. Adams. Mr. Adams was officially welcomed by representatives of Governor Coolidge and of Mayor Peters of Boston.

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THE eight cylinder KING offers nothing "medium" but its price. In mechanical superiority, riding luxury, coach design and world-wide prestige it is distinctly a "Salon" car.

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THEATRICAL NEW YORK

PARK THEATRE, Cal. Cir. & 90th, N. Y. Eves. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. FAREWELL WEEK. Society of American Singers. TONIGHT and Friday. M. K. ADAMS. Thursday Evening 8:15. PATIENCE. Saturday Matinee 2:15. POLANTRE. VERA FAREWELL. Saturday Eve. 8:15. ROBIN HOOD.

ARMY NURSES' AND MILITARY RANK ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Army nurses now demobilizing in New York are demanding military rank as a condition to further war service in the army. They say they would absolutely refuse to volunteer again unless present conditions were completely changed and rank was granted," said Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, who has recruited thousands of applicants for the United States Student Nurse Reserve, and who, as executive secretary of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, has been in close touch with the nurses now coming to New York from France.

"Army nurses are bitterly resentful of the government's treatment of the nurses," continued Miss Crandall. "In one of the papers they are asked to sign as they prepare to leave the service, they are asked whether they would accept war service if needed, and if not, to give their reasons. In answer, scores of nurses are writing, 'Not unless rank is given to nurses.'"

SOUTHERN FARMERS AND COTTON EMBARGO

DALLAS, Texas—Supplementing resolutions adopted by the Texas cotton conference, declaring that the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States had assisted in forcing down the price of cotton, and that the control of movement and marketing of cotton by Bernard Baruch was antagonistic to the interests of the cotton growers, N. A. Shaw, chairman of the conference, announced yesterday that a movement had begun to organize southern farmers to force the removal of the cotton embargo.

"The situation is that the whole world is organized against cotton," he said, "and our own government is giving aid and encouragement to those who are trying to force down prices. 'The farmers believe that cotton has not had a fair deal and that the reason they have not had a fair deal is that cotton is grown in Texas and other southern states rather than in Ohio, or Iowa.'"

SO-CALLED MENTAL TESTS FOR CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the local school authorities may have power to examine children, whom they regard as having retarded mental development, by means of certain so-called mental tests, is the purport of a bill which has just been reported by the House Committee on Public Institutions.

A similar measure has also been reported, having regard to inmates of penal and other public institutions.

OPENING SESSION OF CUBAN CONGRESS

HAVANA, Cuba—The first session of the Ninth Congress opened on Monday. It is figured the Conservatives will have a majority of about nine members. The President in his message called attention to the frequent labor troubles the country has experienced and expressed confidence that legislation would be adopted looking to reforms which the condition of the workers and the public peace and order demand.

ANTI-JAPANESE RESOLUTION PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—The State Senate yesterday adopted, by a vote of 35 to 1, the Inman anti-Japanese resolution. The bill to prohibit leasing of land to Japanese was made a special order for this morning. Senator Bredt and other senators made it clear they were in accord with the import of the resolution, but

TITLE TO ISLANDS IN THE CARIBBEAN

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—A rumor that the United States might obtain title to the Islands of St. Andrew's and Old Providence, in the Caribbean off the Nicaraguan coast, had its origin in the officially expressed wish of Hoffman-Phillip, United States Minister at Bogota, that the islands might be leased, according to a statement made by Santiago Rerras, fiscal agent of Colombia, while visiting the islands recently. He said that no such action has been taken as yet and that nothing could be done until the Colombia Congress revised the Constitution, which forbade the alteration of national possessions.

St. Andrew's and Old Providence Islands lie in the Caribbean to the north-northeast of Colon, the Atlantic terminus of the Panama Canal. Some time ago there was a report that the United States might secure the islands from Colombia and fortify them as defenses for the canal. The islands are quite fertile and in 1900 had a population of 3000.

SERVICE LEGION TO MAKE DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Practically the first act of the newly incorporated Soldiers and Sailors Legion of the United States was to issue a warning to the country that those who fought in the war will register resentment at the polls if Congress and the Administration fail to do them justice and afford them the opportunity which they believe to be their due.

The officers of the organization, whose aim is to have a membership of 4,000,000 soldiers, sailors and marines, were formally opened in Washington yesterday. A general counsel and a president have already been chosen, and although no "bolshivism of force" is contemplated, there is every indication that the demands of the legion will go far beyond anything contemplated by Congress or the officials in charge of the government.

The soldiers, it was said at the headquarters, will not be satisfied with a "pittance of \$60." They will demand access to the lands of the Nation, and the best lands at that.

"I am not for the bolshivism of force, but I am for the bolshivism of justice and equality secured by the ballot box," said Representative Lundeen of Minnesota, who has just been chosen counsel for the organization. "The private soldier and sailor has yet to be heard from," he continued.

FRENCH COMMISSION ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The parliamentary commission appointed to report on the Justin Godart Bill for introduction of an eight-hour day, and a weekly holiday, recommends that both reforms be adopted, leaving to employers' and employees' organizations the care of determining by mutual agreement, and for each industry, the best means of applying the reforms.

EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

contains a happy combination of refined crude oil and coconut oil. It produces a rich cream which cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly and leaves the hair unusually soft, fluffy and easy to manage. For those who use it may be taken to the hairdresser for use to administer. Please ask your dealer for EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO. If he can't supply you, or declines to order a dozen, kindly send your order direct to us with currency, money order or stamps, for one or more large bottles at \$1.00 per dozen, charges prepaid.

The following department stores sell it: BOSTON—Filene's, Marshall Field & Anderson. CHICAGO—Three of the finest department stores. DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son. DAYTON—A. Harris & Co. DETROIT—Glass Bros. Store. DECATUR—Linn & Scroggs. LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co. MINNEAPOLIS—Davison's, L. S. Donaldson. MISSOURI—Falcon D. Co. NEW YORK—CITY Art Book & Craft Shop, 220 Broadway. PHOENIX—Rock & Knell. PORTLAND—Ore. Olds, Wrentham & King. SAN DIEGO—Holtzner Inc. SEATTLE—Frederick & Nelson.

EVERY WEEK MFG. CO. Marshall Field Building CHICAGO

This is the fifth of a series of 30 advertisements for Every Week Shampoo which will appear in The Christian Science Monitor this year. As this is a much larger advertising campaign than we have ever carried in this paper we are confident that there will be an acute demand upon dealers generally. We earnestly solicit orders from dealers everywhere. \$1.00 per dozen, charges prepaid.

Illustration shows style lines of one of our newest models in Spring Pumps. A particularly fine type of first-class shoemaking, meeting the requirements of our high standard.

Patent Leather.....\$12.50
Black Russia Calf.....12.50
Dark Tan Russia Calf.....12.50
White Calf (Covered Louis Heel).....13.00

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Mail orders filled. Catalogue on request. Free delivery anywhere in United States

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON 15 WEST STREET

desired certain changes in the world. It was explained that it differed from the bill in that it requested the peace delegates to oppose any policy that would interfere with the right of the several nations for themselves to control the subject of immigration. The first line of the preamble was amended to read, "Whereas, it is asserted that certain representatives at the Peace Conference request a covenant for free immigration and other privileges," instead of "Whereas, The Japanese representatives," etc.

WOMEN IN MISSION VISIT MOUNT VERNON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the first time a foreign mission visiting Mount Vernon to offer a floral tribute to the memory of George Washington included women among its members when the Philippine Commission made the pilgrimage yesterday. With R. Palma, vice-chairman of the commission, and Mr. Osias, in charge of the Philippine schools, Mme. de Veyra, wife of the Philippine resident commissioner, and Mrs. Lao, who accompanied the mission from the Philippines, were named to perform this ceremony. Mme. de Veyra, who is a suffragist and a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was accompanied by members of the congressional committee of that organization.

Others who went to Mount Vernon were M. Quezon, former representative in Congress, Mr. Niera, editor of the Philippine Review, and 10 of the 40 members of the Legislature. Most of these Philippine officials are thoroughly in favor of suffrage for women.

STEAMSHIP ROUTES REOPENED AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The steamship service between Canada and Belgium will be resumed on May 14, when the steamer Batsford will sail from Montreal for Antwerp. The last steamer to leave Belgium on the outbreak of the war was the Moxelam, which sailed from Antwerp on Aug. 3, 1914.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED BRIBERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The State Senate has adopted a resolution providing for investigation of charges made by Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara that he had been offered a bribe of \$500,000 to vote for the Carson-Martin Bill to permit street railway companies to increase their fares.

BUENOS AIRES FREIGHT EMBARGO

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—As the result of the continued troubles in the port here, orders have been sent to the United States not to load a single ton of freight for Buenos Aires.

A Delightful Shampoo

"Your shampoo is wonderful. The best shampoo I ever used. It leaves my hair very soft and silky. Please send 12 bottles at once."

From Boston to Seattle we have received many orders from The Christian Science Monitor readers who are enthusiastic in their praise.

EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO

contains a happy combination of refined crude oil and coconut oil. It produces a rich cream which cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly and leaves the hair unusually soft, fluffy and easy to manage. For those who use it may be taken to the hairdresser for use to administer. Please ask your dealer for EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO. If he can't supply you, or declines to order a dozen, kindly send your order direct to us with currency, money order or stamps, for one or more large bottles at \$1.00 per dozen, charges prepaid.

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EVERY WEEK MFG. CO. Marshall Field Building CHICAGO

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY MR. HENRY LUCY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England (March 13)—As Budget Day more nearly approaches, the prospect of its potentialities darkens. At the termination of a costly war it is naturally expected that cessation of national expenditure created by it should be reflected in remission of taxation. So far from being cheered by expectation in that direction, the public mind is occupied by speculation of the direction in which taxation will be increased. It is a doleful outlook. Since the income tax was fixed at the rate of 6s. in the pound, and the cost of the necessities of life is raised in proportion, it is difficult to see whence augmented supplies can be forthcoming. What is indubitably clear is that money will have to be found. Consideration of the uncertain position of affairs shows that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, looking ahead upon the financial year opening on the 1st of April next, will have to budget for an expenditure of £1,200,000,000; that colossal figure is the minimum. Some authorities put the sum at £200,000,000 more. In the year closing on the 31st of this month, the yield of taxation is estimated to reach £774,250,000, a sum whose enormity would have bewildered chancellors of the Exchequer of the Gladstone school and era. This leaves a deficit of at least £450,000,000 to be provided for.

New Issues of Capital
The floating of the new war loan by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was immediately followed by his dealing with the delicate subject of restricting new issues of capital. Mr. Chamberlain's first business on taking his seat as Chancellor of the Exchequer was to announce the withdrawal of the obnoxious order-in-council relating to new issues of capital, and the preparation of a fresh one removing the retrospective operation which, as testified in the angry debate that hailed its appearance, created something like a panic in the City and dealt a grievous blow to the renewal of industrial prosperity on which the welfare of the state depends. This is very well as far as it goes. But it leaves Mr. Chamberlain at the outset of his stupendous task deprived of the confidence and support in financial circles indispensable to a Chancellor of the Exchequer. The only consolation cherished in the House and in the City is that the new Chancellor may be helped along by the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law, both, especially the former, budget-makers of renown and success. Unfortunately both have their own work to attend to, each more than sufficient for the exercise of supreme capacity and energy.

Spread of the Groups
The outbreak of the formation of "groups" designed to keep their eye on the government, which has spread so widely in the House of Commons, has now attacked the House of Lords. A group of Independent-Unionists has been formed under the chairmanship of Lord Salisbury, who has not yet got over pained surprise at the omission of his name from the list of the reconstituted ministry. Over a hundred peers have joined the movement. Whilst giving what is cautiously described as "general support" to the government, the group propose to make arrangements throughout the session for initiating debate on current questions, for scrutinizing government bills, and where it seems desirable in the public interests, moving amendments thereto. In view of the importance and probable extension of their labors, the group suggests that the House should meet earlier, thus providing fuller opportunity of debate.

Business Hours in the Lords
At present the Lord Chancellor takes his seat on the Woolsack at half-past 4. But it must not be supposed that noble lords condescend to observe the custom of ordinary assemblies by forthwith getting to business. Strangers admitted to the gallery are not infrequently witnesses of a strange performance. The Lord Chancellor is seated in state on the Woolsack, Black Rod is on guard in his pew below the bar. Half a dozen gentlemen are seated on the red benches on the floor of the House, occasionally a dozen or even a score looking idly. For half an hour noble lords prively converse with each other, or seating themselves on the edge of the Woolsack, gossip to the Lord Chancellor. On the stroke of 5 o'clock a junior minister, sole tenant of the government bench, rises and moves "that this House do now adjourn." Whereupon the Lord Chancellor gathers his robes about him and disappears through the doorway behind the throne, followed at leisurely pace by exhausted members of the senate. All this means that public business in the Lords is not entered upon till 5 o'clock, and, there happening to be none on hand, private bills being in the same condition, noble lords go their ways with pleased consciousness of having done their duty to the country. Lord Salisbury's group proposes that the House shall meet at 4 o'clock. If they further insist upon straightway getting to business a valuable hour may be saved.

The Washington Appointment
In conversation in the lobby of the House of Commons the circumstances of a report, widely circulated, that a Canadian statesman will, on return of Lord Reading to the seat of the Lord Chief Justice, be appointed to the embassy at Washington, is dismissed as absurdly improbable. The idea of appointing a statesman from the dominions, however eminent, to represent the British Empire at one of the most important ambassadorial posts would certainly be a startling innovation, suggestive that the home country is played out in the matter of supply of capable men. The assumption is negated by the fact that without going

far afield there is a statesman, at present unemployed, whose acceptance of office would be enthusiastically greeted in both hemispheres.
When Mr. Lloyd George was forming his ministry at the general election, there was some talk about Mr. Asquith strengthening it by acceptance of the Lord Chancellorship. Publication of a portion of the correspondence passing between him and his successor in the premiership—a selection which, possibly by accident, certainly in effect, was markedly favorable to the case of Mr. Lloyd George—made such an arrangement obviously impossible. There is, however, a wide difference between acceptance of an ambassadorial post and that of an office that would bring him daily in subordinate relations to one, however esteemed, whom he had formerly captained. I do not know whether Mr. Lloyd George entertains aspirations on the subject—and has reason to believe that if the post were offered to him Mr. Asquith would be disposed to accept it. If both conditions were affirmed, the appointment would greatly strengthen the ministry and serve the best interests of the Empire. Popular acclaim would be universal.



The first arrival in Pittsburgh by air route

GIOVANNI VERGA

From La Vraie Italie, Florence.
He is not very well known outside of Italy. Even in Italy he seems to be almost forgotten. It is hardly known that the libretto of "Cavalleria Rusticana" was taken from one of his Sicilian tales, but the European public is not acquainted with his writings. This public believes that modern Italian literature stopped with Gabriele D'Annunzio. Before the latter, one must go back to the gentle Silvio Pellico or to the librettist Metastasio to find another name equally well known among Europeans. And the general belief is that after the flourishing epoch of D'Annunzio, Italian writers, dazzled by the triumph of their confrere, laid down their pens, and that since that time no new talent has appeared. D'Annunzio—especially in France—is looked upon as a King Sun who reigns over the desert of a literature that hardly existed before him and after his epiphany has disappeared.

Men of New Century
Fortunately for us, things are in reality somewhat different. There were before D'Annunzio—and with him—poets like Carducci and Pascoli, who are very much superior to him in the eyes of the best judges among his compatriots. Unfortunately they did not write novels and tragedies and their poetry ill survives translation. But since the beginning of the century a new pléiade of talents have won a place in our literature, although they have not yet received cosmopolitan baptism.

Nothing can be done, D'Annunzio, in the eyes of the foreign public, will remain the Prince of Youth, the single incarnation of the Italian genius. We have the ambition to complete the education of foreign friends of Italian letters. But first of all we must avoid the malicious interpretation to which the presentation of the young writers would open us—for we are of them.
Therefore we commence our course with the name of an old man—almost one of our ancestors. Giovanni Verga is still living a retired life at his birthplace, where, they say, he takes charge of his nieces' affairs. For a long time he has been silent, but he has done much in his day. We are indebted to him for eight novels, six volumes of tales, and five dramas. One can without regret pass over his dramatic works, half of his tales, and two-thirds of his novels. But what is left after this rigorous selection is all of the first order. Two novels ("Malavoglia" and "Maestro Don Gesualdo") and about 20 of the tales are masterpieces. Giovanni Verga is incontestably the greatest Italian novelist since Manzoni.

Manzoni's Successor
At the most, there may be placed upon the same level with his best works the "Piccolo Mondo Antico" of Fogazzaro, but he is far superior to the best of D'Annunzio. He lacks the brilliancy—and often the bad taste—of D'Annunzio's style. His writing is not inflated and surcharged like that of his youngest and most successful rival. But on the other hand he possesses the supreme art of making his personages seem to live—even the humblest of them—with a strength and truth that D'Annunzio has never attained and never will attain.
The men and women that suffer in Verga's books are alive, just as those we meet in Shakespeare and Balzac throbb with life. He is a powerful constructor. His books depict the provincial life of an island. . . . But the figures that he creates possess a solidity that one would call almost classic. He succeeds in creating,

without displays of virtuosity, with the puissant sobriety of genius, an atmosphere of reality which makes him the equal of the great novelists of modern Europe. In his books one can see the landscapes, the gestures, the very faces of the people, with a clarity that surpasses life itself. The growing existence of the little Sicilian hamlets where the action of his novels develops, the tragedies that are concealed behind the walls of the poor fishermen's huts or the palaces of the fallen noblemen, become as familiar to us as things that we have ourselves known. And they achieve this remarkable result without the employment of images, without aesthetic verbiage, without the charlatanism of abnormal psychology, without the false pathos of amphigoric lyricism.

Best of the "Verists"
We do not wish to leave the impression that he is not an artist. He is, in his best work, an excellent writer. His language is simple, familiar; his art is so spontaneous that one almost fails to notice it unless one is a professional writer. His vocabulary is not always pure, but it is firm and rich. He does not abuse

color effects, but those that he employs produce all that he desires of them. Imagine a Balzac converted after reading "Madame Bovary." These names are almost ancient, but it should not be forgotten that Verga belongs to an already ancient generation. He was 20 years old when Garibaldi embarked at Marsala to deliver Sicily. He had begun to write before the coming of the French naturalists. He has been regarded in Italy as the best representative of the Italian naturalists ("verists"). He is, at the present moment, the sole European survivor of this school. But Verga never belonged to any school. He never wrote literary manifestoes; he always held aloof from the artistic mêlée. He is an aristocrat—a sensitive soul that has always dwelt in solitude. He has not sought to create a noisy interest in his name through means foreign to art.

Faith in Own Vision
"I must inform you," he wrote, "that I have not the slightest affection or even mercy for what is called the poetical vocabulary. . . . I feel myself bound and born to deny it and combat against it. It is the result of the Pope school. . . . I look upon this Poetry to be as false in poetry as it is in religion; and, like Luther, I protest against it. Your criticisms will be the criticisms of hundreds. I know what I have to look for. But with submission I think you are behindhand in the study of the modern school of poetry; the school of Wordsworth and Coleridge; Southey and Keats; which has no other merit than that of a revival of the Shakespearean age and manner. We believe now that poetry consists in something more than mere meter and elegant latinisms for foolish thoughts. The French school is broken up. The boys are sent home (to oblivion). The time is gone—

When Pope ran away with the taste of the town.
With his cuckoo song couplets half up and half down."
As to Personification
Philip's views of poetry were always decided, and he set down his convictions with assurance. "You see poets must personify," he wrote to his father. "The Greeks personified even the most abstract thoughts because they were a nation of poets. God himself may be the principle of all principles personified. Therefore I took the liberty to give eternity a form and somehow or other I cannot say why, everything good or bright or

lofty in thought and imagination falls into the shape of a woman as regularly as soap bubbles take the form of a globe and the color of a rainbow."
For the most part Philip Bailey's letters are intensely serious, so it is refreshing to find he occasionally had some fun. The year after "Festus" was published and his reputation as a poet was fairly well established, he was invited to a "transcendental soirée," which as he put it afterward to his father "beats everything."
The question discussed that night was on what authority two and two are affirmed to be four. Some one declared it to be the greatest falsehood, another that there were not two twos in nature, but Philip seemed to get most amusement out of a certain Captain A—, who, he said, judged all men by rules of astronomical morality, and a theory of sound or music all connected with some mysterious theory of the letter "M." This letter was supposed to stand for all wisdom because it was the middle letter of the alphabet and the only one which shut the mouth. Philip cheerfully tells his father, "I had him talking this way for half an hour and mean to have some more fun with him yet." However, Philip never put in an appearance at another "transcendental soirée."

DETROIT PROVIDES AIRPLANE LANDING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—Through condemnation proceedings, the City Council of Detroit is acquiring possession of Morrow Field, used during the war for testing transport motors and as a landing place for aeroplanes driven by government route-makers, in order that the city may have a permanent landing station for aeroplanes in event of the United States establishing an aerial mail route to this city.
"Detroit's future in the aircraft industry depends upon its facilities for testing and flying aeroplanes," said Lieut.-Col. S. D. Waldon, in discussing the taking over of the field.
"The government is giving serious thought to the development of the aerial mail service and the commercial world is considering the aeroplane as a passenger and freight carrier. The city that has an aviation field will have the advantage in the location of both mail and commercial routes."
The government spent \$400,000 in improving the 320 acres comprising the field.

A SCHOOL FAR UNDERGROUND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BOISE, Idaho—Idaho boasts a school unique among its education institutions. A Smith-Hughes vocational school conducted 1400 feet beneath the surface of the earth. This school is at the Morning Mine, at Kellogg, Idaho, and the persons enrolled are in the main returned soldiers who are learning the elements of actual mining underground. The class is conducted by Frank Skeels, a mining engineer with long experience in practical mining. Instruction is also given to classes above ground, but this is purely practical work in running a drift, operating air compressors, mucking, and like tasks.

PHILIP BAILEY'S LETTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
England: my country, great and free!
Heart of the world, I leap to thee!
How shall my country fight,
When her foes rise against her,
But with thine arm, O Sea!
The arm which thou lendest her.

So wrote Bailey in "Festus," and today the lines are more forcible than ever.
Of all Philip James Bailey's letters, and the writer has recently read many of them, by far the most interesting are the early letters to his father, for they glow with all the enthusiasm and vigor of his mighty poem.
At 18 Philip went to London to study for the bar. He made very few friends, for throughout his life he was something of a recluse, and so it was in his letters to his father, Thomas Bailey, that he poured out all his impressions and criticisms, his ambitions and achievements. His father, though progressive in every way, seems at first to have been somewhat perturbed at the unorthodox views set forth in "Festus," for in answer to one of his letters Philip wrote:

"If the metaphysics of the poem be just and in accordance with the Scripture and reason—I will not, for the sake of any, consent to qualify a single syllable or soften a single breathing. I care not who is shocked—and I will not shift one point of the principle nor add one rag to the truth contained in the verse you have noticed. . . . The style I covet is to make the sentiment stand out rough-marked, prominent; not to round or shade it. The alteration, I think, loses in force and gains nothing in truth. As for startling the prejudice of anyone, I care not a straw. All great truths are startling. It is the power of the Bible."

A Parental Critic
In reading the correspondence between Philip and his father you feel Philip owed an immense amount to his father's independence of thought and to the sincerity with which he upheld democratic ideals at a time when they were anathema to those in authority. Thomas Bailey would seem only to have failed in one respect: as a literary critic he was totally inadequate. Unfortunately Philip depended on no one else, scarcely showed his manuscript to anyone else; but their letters make it plain that Philip had good judgment enough to accept very few of the alterations which his father suggested. He always most dutifully thanked his father and then explained, sometimes patiently, sometimes passionately, exactly why he preferred his own version; without exception you are glad he did. All the same, the author of "Festus" was sadly in need of intelligent criticism of his poem.

Philip had made friends with men competent to judge and outspoken enough to say what they thought, his literary career might have been very different.
In one letter Philip took his father severely to task for being old-fashioned in his literary allegiance.
Faith in Own Vision
"I must inform you," he wrote, "that I have not the slightest affection or even mercy for what is called the poetical vocabulary. . . . I feel myself bound and born to deny it and combat against it. It is the result of the Pope school. . . . I look upon this Poetry to be as false in poetry as it is in religion; and, like Luther, I protest against it. Your criticisms will be the criticisms of hundreds. I know what I have to look for. But with submission I think you are behindhand in the study of the modern school of poetry; the school of Wordsworth and Coleridge; Southey and Keats; which has no other merit than that of a revival of the Shakespearean age and manner. We believe now that poetry consists in something more than mere meter and elegant latinisms for foolish thoughts. The French school is broken up. The boys are sent home (to oblivion). The time is gone—

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LETTERS
Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 686)
Something From Nothing, in Cotton
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In your issue of Friday, Feb. 28, was reported a meeting of the Cotton Growers of the United States, which resolved that as means to a higher price for that commodity, acreage should be reduced 33-1/3 per cent, and each individual farmer compelled to cooperate to this end. To quote your words: "Pledges were exacted from the representatives of all the cotton-growing sections not to sell any of the present crop for less than 30 cents per pound, and to store and hold every ounce of cotton until the demand calls for it at this figure, or more. A resolution was adopted branding any man who refused to cooperate with the acreage reduction plan as so lacking in public spirit as to forfeit the confidence of the community in which he lives." All of which means, in its last analysis, that if the price of cotton be increased to 30 cents per pound, 33-1/3 per cent of the labor employed in its production must be thrown to idleness. Without commenting on the coercive feature herein, I would like to dwell a little on philosophy which aims at an increased value as the result of lethargy, and this specific case offers the best example I have known. Inasmuch as, while its method conforms to that of modern commercialism generally, it is more frankly stated than is customary.
In the analysis of any true result, however complex, it must be plain to all who think, that such result is neither more nor less than an extension enlargement of a true premise, that is, of its simplest statement. For example, to analyze a complex result in mathematics, and reduce it to its simplest statement, we find that 1 plus 1 equals 2. Unless, then, this premise is adhered to in computation, a true result in mathematics is impossible, and the structure will not, cannot stand the test. Now, in this specific case the simplest illustration of the contention that the non-production of cotton serves to increase the price of cotton is this: that where two laborers are employed in the production of a given commodity, to discharge one, or cause the idleness of one will not decrease its total value. This is equivalent to saying that, while the needs

of both remain the same, and notwithstanding their purchasing power has been reduced 50 per cent, the price of the commodity will increase as a result, and the value remain normal. Is it not plain that, in truth, this cannot be, and that the increase must be explained in some way other than as "an extension of the purchasing power?"
Assuming that, notwithstanding the plan to reduce production and thereby realize the same former total is scientifically false, the purpose should be actually achieved, what would be the true explanation? This, that the cotton itself, at the most, would return no more than its relative production would call for, or 66-2/3 per cent of its former total, while the additional amount, or 33-1/3 per cent of the same, would represent a pure tribute to monopoly, paid to industry in return for the cotton product.
I know it will be said in answer, that the cost to the public under either construction being the same, the applied philosophy simply illustrates a distinction without a difference; and so it does superficially. However, as must always result from an erroneous premise, the ultimate effect of such tribute—that is, the absorption for private gain, with no equivalent return, of another's industry—is to exhaust and reduce its victim to materiality and animality, while payment of the same amount in return for the product of industry satisfies and exalts. Present world conditions bear ample testimony to this truth. Until exchange, then, is based on industry, truth, rather than on magic, discordant social conditions are inevitable, as the legitimate outcome of the false premise that something can be produced from nothing.

(Signed) ERNEST REYNOLDS.
Swampscott, Massachusetts, March 30, 1919.

(No. 674)
Federal Aid and Highways
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In The Christian Science Monitor of March 17, I notice an article entitled "A Federal Highway System." This article, it seems to me, is misleading, as it will be found, if further investigation is made, that all federal aid road work is under direct supervision of the federal government, and the plans for federal aid projects, in all the states, must be approved and signed by the Secretary of Agriculture before construction is begun.

(Signed) A. G. STURGIS.
Clerk United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Public Roads, Dist. No. 7, South Chicago, Illinois, March 19, 1919.

(No. 650)
A Call to Labor and Management
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I write to express to you my deep satisfaction with the editorial of Monday, March 3, "The Second Stage of Armageddon." This is a clarion call to righteousness—a call to both Labor and Management—a fair and complete statement of the problem which must be grappled with. I want to thank the paper for this and other articles and editorials on the labor problem. I find no other source so good.

(Signed) JOHN M. BREWER.
Los Angeles, California, March 18, 1919.

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CURIOSITIES OF THE AUCTION ROOM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Sherlock Holmes would have enjoyed solving the riddle which puzzled the Paris public a few days ago at the auction rooms of the Rue Drouot, where the furniture of Vigo Almeredy (who, as will be remembered, figured in one of the celebrated "affaires" in France) was sold. The furniture was very ordinary, but two things attracted the attention of the public. One was a most complete and voluminous telephone constructed so as to suffice for any number of communications on different lines.
The second object was even more curious, and would surely have interested Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's incomparable hero. It was a plan of Paris edited by Tarride for the Underground Railway. On this plan was fixed a network of more than fifty lines indicated by colored elastic all fastened with pins, and each line converging toward the headquarters of the Bonnet Rouge, Almeredy's newspaper in the Rue Drouot, where they formed a big hillock. These lines ran zigzag through Paris, not one of them corresponding with a tramway or auto-bus line. Some extended far beyond the fortifications into the suburbs; others stopped at the boundary of Paris, whilst still others terminated in the center of the town.

What can these lines have meant? The French press declares they seemed to pass by all the points where the police has lately made searches, after the attempt against Mr. Clemenceau. Others cross parts of Paris frequented by anarchists.
It is astonishing to realize, on contemplating this network which covered Paris during the war, that each one of these pins where the elastic bifurcates probably represents a correspondent or a propagandist—naturally anti-war—directly connected with the principal headquarters of the Bonnet Rouge, thus proving the importance of the organization of the "détailistes" in France. Yet the French police does not seem to have attached much importance to this cryptic plan (and perhaps showed much wisdom by its indifference), since it allowed it to go to the auction room, where all things drift sooner or later in great droning Paris.

RINGS FOR SOLDIERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Every Detroit soldier who served overseas will receive a sterling silver ring from the city as a token of gratitude. An order for 25,000 of the rings has been placed and it is believed the total number required will be 75,000 when every soldier's name is obtained. The model of the ring was made in clay by V. A. Ricci, sculptor.

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NEW YORK PROTEST
OVER BOLSHEVISMArrest Asked as an Enemy Alien
of L. A. C. K. Martens, Who
Heads "the Russian Soviet
Bureau in the United States"Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A protest against the preaching of bolshevism in the United States by L. A. C. K. Martens, representing the Soviet Government of Russia, has been sent by Dr. W. T. Hornaday of the American Defense Society to A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General. Dr. Hornaday urges the arrest and internment of Martens as an enemy alien. Mr. Martens has now established what he hopes will be permanent offices in this city, known as "The Russian Soviet Bureau in the United States." The legal department is in charge of Morris Hillquit, well known radical Socialist of this city and candidate for Mayor on the Socialist ticket during the war. The other departments and their leaders are: Commercial, A. A. Heller; chancery, Gregory Weinstein; railway, Prof. J. W. Lomonosoff; diplomatic, Santeri Nuorteva.

Under direction of Mr. Hillquit efforts will be made to obtain control of all property and money in the United States title to which now rests with the former governments of the Tsar, Miluyeff or Krensky. Mr. Martens and his associates charge that the holders of this property are trying to dispose of it as fast as possible.

Twice recently soldiers and sailors have registered their objection to the "Reds." Once they raided the offices of the Soldiers and Sailors and Marines Protective Association, and another time they entered the Rand School of Social Science and tore down some signs.

Alvan Lee, educational director of the school and leader of the Socialist delegation in the Board of Aldermen, charges that the latter attack was instigated and led by a strikebreaker, Alfred A. Levitt, executive secretary of the school, says the leader was a Canadian soldier employed by the Tug Boat Owners Exchange for organizing discharged soldiers and sailors as strikebreakers in the harbor strike. Both declare Mayor Hylan's recent letter to the Board of Aldermen urging anti-Red ordinances had the effect of causing such trouble.

The aldermen are considering a proposed ordinance which would punish by a \$200 fine or imprisonment for not more than three months any owner, agent, occupant or one in charge of a building who shall permit on such premises any assemblage of persons advocating "policies tending to incite the minds of people to a disposition likely to breed a disregard for law," or making utterances "likely to arouse people to sedition, or in any way tend to bring about disorder, revolt or riot."

In reply to the Mayor's charge that some persons have been "preaching murder and destruction," six of the seven Socialist aldermen have sent a letter to Mr. Hylan challenging him to name the speakers to whom he refers and to quote their words.

DECORATIONS FOR
PARADE PLANNED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Final plans for the decoration of Washington Street, from Boylston to State Street, in honor of the parade and reception of the twenty-sixth division, were adopted yesterday at a meeting of the retail merchants of Washington Street, held under the auspices of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The campaign for subscriptions among the Washington Street retailers to finance the decorative scheme will be brought to a close this evening, and a special committee of the merchants will make an effort today to visit every retailer who has not yet subscribed to the fund. The merchants who subscribe to the fund will

form the "Washington Street reception committee for the twenty-sixth division," and cards announcing this fact will be displayed in all windows. Instead of 40 arches spanning Washington Street between Boylston and State streets, originally planned, the merchants have decided to increase the number to 60, to be placed at equal intervals along the thoroughfare.

MILITARY TRAINING
FOR BOYS OPPOSEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Abolition of the military training commission is recommended by Governor Smith's reconstruction commission. Their report states that they oppose military training for boys, and it reads, in part: "The law has the disadvantages of interfering needlessly with school work, it creates a false and temporary obedience, it is too brief to be able to accomplish results, the instruction is given by officers instead of by teachers, the system of exemptions is bad, and repetition of drill bores the boys. The committee believes that true citizenship training and true physical development can be better attained in other ways by thorough physical training and by summer camps."

FOOD PARCEL POST
ROUTES ARE SUCCESSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A survey of three districts now covered by the new rural motor truck parcel post routes leading into Philadelphia, which were recently introduced by the post office department in order to cut food prices, has demonstrated that big savings are possible to consumers who patronize the service. The districts are practically large truck gardens, and, besides the amount of vegetables grown, there are producers of butter and eggs in large quantities. Agriculturists in the districts are organizing to obtain the Philadelphia trade without having to depend upon the commission merchant. The trucks stop at farms and collect from the producers and then deliver at the doors of the consumers.

CHILEAN FINANCIAL
EMBASSY ARRIVES

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Chilean Financial Embassy, composed of representative financial and political leaders, was welcomed to New Orleans yesterday with the arrival of the steamer Carthago. The embassy, coming to promote closer relations between the United States and Chile, has as its chairman Senator Eliodoro Yanez, formerly President of the Council of Ministers.

LAND INQUIRY PLEDGED

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Investigation will be made of the just claims of the California-Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles, to acreage in Lower California, and all such claims will be liquidated. Amado Aguirre, Undersecretary of the Department of Agriculture declared yesterday. Mr. Aguirre confirmed the statement that the California-Mexican company's concessions in Lower California had been canceled.

TO REMOVE NORTH SEA MINES

NEW YORK, New York—Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., who supervised the laying of the mine barrage in the North Sea to protect shipping from submarines sailed on the steamship Orduna yesterday to take charge of the work of removing the mines. He was accompanied by his aide, Commander W. L. Beck. Eighteen United States mine sweepers will be used in the work.

DELEGATE TO CONFERENCE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, vice-president of the League for Permanent Peace, the Massachusetts branch of the section for the United States of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, will sail for Havre today to attend the conference of the committee at Berne on May 6.

HARMONY AMONG
ALLIED NAVAL MENNever Any Friction, Says Rear
Admiral Sims of the United
States Navy, Who Tells How
They "Played the Game"Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the naval forces of the United States in European waters during the war, who arrived in New York on Monday afternoon, went to Washington yesterday morning to report to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sims and an escort of naval officers. Mrs. Sims told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that they would return to New York tomorrow or Friday. Before the admiral leaves for Newport, Rhode Island, to resume his work as president of the Naval College, New York City hopes to have the opportunity to extend an official welcome to him at a dinner.

Rear Admiral Sims told the newspaper men that on March 25, 1917, he was called from Newport to Washington, where he went into conferences with naval officials and was ordered to go to Europe, with one aide, to see how the United States naval forces could best be used to help in prosecuting the war, since it was believed at that time that the United States would have to go in.

Rear Admiral Sims said that he and Commander J. V. Babcock, his aide, sailed for Europe on March 31, 1917, in civilian clothes and under assumed names. Their ship, the New York, struck a mine as she entered Liverpool harbor on April 9. The two men went ashore unnoticed, but were received on a special train by Admiral Hope, representing the British Admiralty. Arriving in London next day, still in civilian clothes, they conferred with Admiral Jellicoe. After the United States Ambassador on April 13 had announced their arrival, they donned their naval uniforms.

Rear Admiral Sims said there was the best of feeling all the time between the British Navy and the American Navy, and he could say the same of the naval men of the other allied nations; never was there any friction. He also said:

"It was for us to get on with the war and play the game. The results depended on a full discussion with the chiefs of staff of the various navies—the English, the French, and the Italian. To use an army term, we brigaded our forces with theirs, and the whole force handled the coast from Murmansk on the north, in Russia, to the Adriatic, and now to Constantinople, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean."

"The United States had a navy of about 80,000 officers and men, of whom 5,000 were officers, and there are yet 25,000 over in Europe doing work which will have to be continued for a long time. Of 350 ships over there, there are approximately 150 still remaining. The officers now there are doing work in every port; matters not exactly navy business, but they concern the sea and our ships. Every vessel that flies the American flag which arrives on the other side is handled by the navy."

"Our port officers are in every harbor where an American ship is liable to come on the other side, and they will remain there for a good while."

Rear Admiral Sims, continuing, said that many mistakes were made that would have to be "threshed out" later at the War College at Newport. "It is possible that we might have begun the war on the submarine before we did," he said, "but we had wrong information given to us. I suppose you know that early in 1917 the Central Powers were winning the war. They were sinking an immense amount of tonnage. We did not begin to convoy our ships, that is send them in convoys, for there were many men, both navy men and men of the merchant marine, who did not believe that 30 or 40 ships could be sent safely in convoy. Afterward that was proved different."

PREMIER VENIZELOS
ON CLAIMS OF GREEKSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A resolution expressing absolute confidence that the Peace Conference will not fail to be just to the Greek people and to satisfy their claims as presented by Premier Venizelos, was adopted by the Greeks of New York and vicinity at a mass meeting commemorating the 98th anniversary of Greek independence.

A cable message from Premier Venizelos to the Greeks in the United States, sent through Petros Tatanis, proprietor of the National Greek Herald, reads:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of our national independence, I desire, through the Herald, to express to all the Greeks of America my sincere congratulations and greetings. On this memorable day, 98 years ago, our ancestors, mindful of the glorious inheritance bequeathed to them, rose and started a crusade against autocracy and tyranny, thereby breaking the age-long chains of slavery. Thus modern Greece was born."

"May I also avail myself of the present opportunity to express my unshakable conviction that our beloved Greece, which overcame her internal enemies and took her place at last on the battlefield of honor, in the Near East, in a manner worthy of her glorious past, by the side of allied and associated powers, which were fighting most heroically for liberty and humanity, will assure, for herself, with the signing of the peace treaty, conditions of national life of such a nature as will enable Hellenism to attain its national unity and to further the progress of democracy and civilization."

FRIENDS SUPPORT
LEAGUE OF NATIONSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The yearly meeting of the Orthodox Society of Friends held in this city, formally gave its support to the League of Nations as the best means of obtaining permanent peace. This support was given both during a business meeting of the society, and in a formal meeting that was open for general discussion. The minutes referring to this particular action read:

"The most hopeful outlook at the present seems to reside in a League of Nations, an organization of the peace-will of mankind. Such a league enforced by the moral obligations and by a growing Christian sentiment, which will feel that a venture of faith in God and righteousness is the lesser risk to take, would seem our best security."

MORE WARRANTS TO
DEPORT RADICALS

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas—

Warrants calling for the deportation of 40 men, 12 of whom are among the 37 I. W. W. recently admitted to bail, pending rehearing of their cases, were served on Monday by an immigration officer it was announced yesterday by prison officials. The warrants call for deportation at the end of their terms. The I. W. W. against whom warrants were served include: Ragnar Johnson, organizer of construction workers; John Avila, editor of newspaper at Paterson, New Jersey; Vladimir Lossieff, Russian exile; Walter T. Neff, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charles Plahn, Chicago, Illinois; Charles Rothfischer, editor of a Hungarian weekly at Chicago; Francis Miller, textile worker; Siegfried Sternberg.

GERMAN GRIP ON
METALS IS BROKENAlien Property Custodian Sells
Stock in Enemy-Dominated
Concerns to United States
Companies, Freeing MarketsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Companies owned in the United States have bought about 34,000 shares of capital stock in the American Metal Company, Ltd., and 562 shares in a subsidiary company, the Compania de Metales y Metales. The stock was sold by the alien property custodian, the sale constituting the first steps toward breaking up the German domination of the American metal market. H. W. McAteer of the American Metal Company, bought the Minerals stock, paying \$57,000 for it, and Hayden Stone & Co. of 25 Broadway bought the shares in the parent company for \$4,850,160.

Investigation by the United States Government brought out the facts which show the extent to which German metal interests embodied in a great triumvirate reached out over the mines, smelters, and refineries of the whole world.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 Germany was dominant in the metal markets of Europe and Australia, especially in lead and zinc, while in the United States and South America she had reached a position only a little less powerful. The factor which stood in her way was that 60 per cent of the copper mined in the world came from the United States and she had not been able to get control of the United States owned companies producing the ore.

Plot Centered in Germany

Three international concerns in Germany were the center of the plot to control the world's metal and their subsidiary companies reached into every corner of the globe. They were the Metallgesellschaft of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, which controlled the American Metal Company, Ltd., Aron Hirsch & Sohn of Halberstadt, and Beer, Sondheimer & Co., also of Frankfurt. The last two were represented in this country by L. Vogelstein & Co., and Beer, Sondheimer & Co., both of New York City.

When the war broke out, some effort was made by the German controlled metal concerns here to send cargoes destined for Germany to neutral countries. The British blockade stopped this, however, and then England came to an agreement with the metal companies, which was adhered to, that no material was to be shipped except to the allied countries or to other countries, only with the express permission of the British Admiralty.

After the United States had entered the war, and the Trading with the Enemy Act was passed, the United States citizens owning stock in the American Metal Company, as well as in L. Vogelstein & Co. and Beer, Sondheimer & Co. offered to cooperate with our government in every way possible, and courted the fullest investigation.

they themselves aiding to the best of their ability the investigators.

Summary of Mr. Palmer

In his report, A. Mitchell Palmer, former alien property custodian, has this to say of the fight to break German domination of our metal market. "To summarize the results of the actions of the alien property custodian in so far as they affect German interests and German influences in the American metal market, it may be said that finding those interests and influences centered in three well-defined corporations, American in name, but all controlled by the German metal triumvirate, he has succeeded in thoroughly Americanizing two and liquidating the third, thereby entirely eliminating German influence in our metal markets and our metal interests. "The German metal octopus spread his tentacles across the ocean and over the United States into Mexico and South America, but for the present, surely, and, for all time, it is to be hoped, he has been driven back, and a wall of Americanism erected which, it is hoped, he will never again be able to scale."

DAMAGES ASKED
FOR LOSS OF CHILDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The case of J. O. Sandel against the State of South Carolina for \$50,000 damages for the loss of a 2½ year old child, who is said to have passed away as a result of injection of contaminated "anti-typhoid" vaccine, was begun in the Court of Common Pleas, in Richland County, here on Monday. The Sandels lost two children in July, 1915, the other child being 4½ years of age. The fatality in the first instance occurred within 19 hours, and in the latter case within 30 hours after inoculation. Fifty thousand dollars is being asked in each case.

SUFFRAGE MEETING
IN PHILADELPHIASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The convention of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, which begins in this city tomorrow, will, it is expected, adopt plans for the next three years for conducting the campaign for woman's suffrage in this State by means of the referendum measure now before the legislature. The measure must be passed both by the present legislative body and that which meets in 1921. About 300 delegates will be present at the convention, and plans have been formulated for amending the constitution of the association, and to effect radical changes under which the body operates.

DRY ACTION IN VERMONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—By an amendment passed by both branches of the Legislature, fifth class, or druggists' licenses are included in the list of those prohibited in Vermont, to be consistent with the eighteenth (Shepard) amendment to the Federal Constitution.

ARRESTS FOLLOW
TACOMA OUTBREAKHeadquarters of Soldiers and
Sailors Council Raided as
Result of Alleged Defiance
of Ban on Selling of TagsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

TACOMA, Washington—Twelve men were arrested in Tacoma on Saturday charged with inciting a riot, and 51 are held on a charge of peddling without a license. The headquarters of the Soldiers and Sailors Council was raided by the police as a result of alleged defiance of an order by city officers forbidding the organization to sell tags on the streets for the benefit of returned soldiers.

Parades in the business streets during the afternoon in which participants shouted, "Come and join the Bolsheviks," attracted crowds. Men formed in line and marched, with no organized leadership. Some carried United States flags.

Few soldiers took part in the affair, not more than a dozen all told. Twenty-five men, led by an overseas soldier, carried a large United States flag, with a banner announcing a meeting.

Among the men arrested was "Paddy" Morris, organizer of the Shipyard Laborers Union, and one of the leaders in the recent attempted general strike. Two Canadian overseas veterans and one American marine were also locked up.

Involved in the controversy over the tag day are the Soldiers, Sailors and Workmen's Council, the Central Labor Council, and the Metal Trades Council. A. L. Dickson of the Central Labor Council, announces that his organization is back of the tag day project.

Harry M. Smith, chief of police, says the government of the city has not been moved to the shipyards nor to any organization headquarters, and that if his men cannot police the city it is only a 30-minute bus ride from Camp Lewis.

"A showdown had to come and it might as well be now," said Chief Smith. "We will see whether the city is to be governed by law and order, as always, or whether the control is to be turned over to outlaws." A. Miller of Seattle, chairman of the executive committee of the Soldiers and Sailors Council, came to Tacoma to try to bail out all the men under arrest. He wanted to deposit \$12,000 in checks, he said, but the authorities refused to accept them unless certified. Release of the prisoners on bail was obtained on Monday. Mr. Miller also said the boilermakers' union stood ready to pay the men \$3 a day for the time they were in jail.

PERMIT FOR SEA FLIGHT DENIED

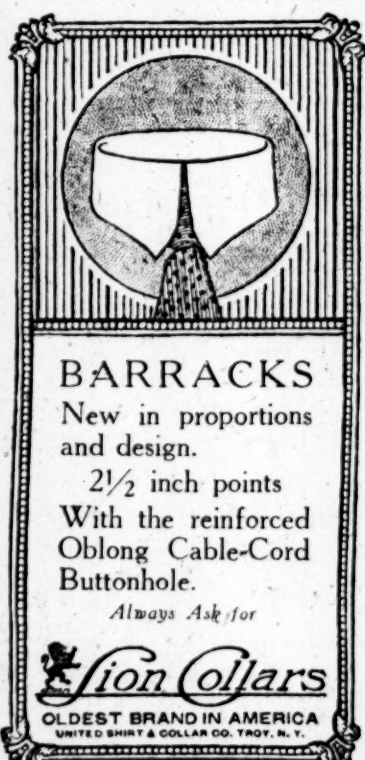
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Captain Zulouga, who in 1918 crossed the Andes mountains in a balloon, was refused permission yesterday by the Argentine War Minister to attempt an aeroplane flight across the Atlantic. The captain is the Argentine Military Attache in Paris.

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TZECHO-SLOVAKIA GUARDS NATIONALS

Effort Made to Prevent the Spread of Bolshevism—Aid of Americans and Returning Soldiers Is Appreciated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bela Kun has been boasting that his government is the first Magyar government to which the Allies sent a diplomatic mission since the mission of General Smuts to the Soviet Government of Hungary. The Tzecho-Slovak Information Bureau announced yesterday.

It is apprehended by the Tzecho-Slovaks that this may make the Bolshevik elements in Bohemia bolder. "So far," it is said, "the few missionaries of Lenin have met with no success among the Tzecho-Slovak people, full of patriotism and enthusiasm over their liberation."

There are some thorny questions of internal politics which cause considerable controversy among various parties in the new state. The most burning question is the disposition of the great landed estates, which, by general consent, are to be expropriated. The Agrarian Party desires that small landholders and agricultural laborers shall be given the opportunity to buy land on long payments from the state, while the Socialist parties desire the great estates to be kept by the state as the first step in the nationalization of all soil. The controversy in the newspapers is very acrimonious, but undoubtedly a solution will be found that will satisfy the masses of the people in all camps.

"So far," every action taken by the National Assembly was practically unanimous. The final measures introducing a distinct Tzecho-Slovak currency and providing for a large capital tax were passed unanimously. The credit of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic is far superior to that of German Austria or of Hungary, and Bohemian crowns are quoted in Switzerland at 20 per cent higher than Austrian crowns.

"The stability of the Tzecho-Slovak Government may best be appreciated by the fact that the first Cabinet organized after the revolution of Oct. 28 is still in power, without any changes of personnel. The Bourgeoisie and Socialist parties are working hand in hand for the political and economic upbuilding of the republic."

"The campaign against Bolshevik tendencies in Tzecho-Slovakia, through the education of the people, in which two representatives of American Tzecho took a prominent part, has been strengthened by the arrival of 500 men from the Tzecho-Slovak Army in Siberia. They were taken from the "Frais to the Pacific by the Siberian Railroad and then by boat around India and through Suez to Italy. They were accompanied by seven of the political leaders of the army. These men know, by direct evidence, what bolshevism is, and what evil effects it has on the welfare of the workingmen. Another group numbering 100 is now on the way from Vladivostok to Bohemia by way of America. They will receive an enthusiastic welcome from their countrymen in San Francisco, Omaha, Chicago and eastern cities."

VETERANS PREFERENCE BILL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Debate in the State House of Representatives yesterday on the Veterans Preference Bill resulted in the adoption of an amendment by Mr. Gibbs of Waltham, reversing action adopting an amendment on a previous stage and restoring

ing Section 5 so as to read: "Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting the preference given under existing law to veterans of the Civil War or any promotion under civil service." The bill was passed to be engrossed by voice vote.

ONLY ENGLISH IN THE NEBRASKA SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Absolute prohibition of the use of any foreign language in the public, private, denominational or parochial schools of the State is contained in a law that has just passed the Legislature after weeks of pulling and hauling, due to the strenuous opposition of the parochial and church schools. The House and Senate were deadlocked for six weeks. The law goes into effect as soon as the Governor signs it. A vain effort was made at the last minute by Roman Catholics to obtain an amendment to the effect that "nothing in this act shall be construed to refer to religious instruction, which may be permitted in these schools after school hours or on Saturdays."

AIR PILOTS CLUB PLANS FOR MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Air Pilots Club of Massachusetts, recently organized in Boston, has appointed a committee to arrange for the first aerial meet of the club, which will be held sometime in June. Lieut. Mansson Dillaway is chairman of the committee. The club plans to raise funds for the purchase of land for an airfield, hangars and a clubhouse. Within two or three weeks the club expects to establish a few landing fields in the State, and add to them from time to time.

The club now has in its membership 200 aviators who have been serving in the army, navy, and marine corps and allied forces, both in the United States and overseas. Charter membership is open until April 15 to men who have been in the air, whether pilots, observers, bombers, engineers, navigation officers, or cadets, who were still in training at the time of the armistice.

TEXAS AND MEXICAN GOVERNORS CONFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LAREDO, Texas—Governors W. P. Hobby of Texas, Andres Ozuna of Tamaulipas, Nicerio Mireles of Nuevo Leon, and Gustavo Espinoza Mireles of Coahuila conferred on Monday at first on the international bridge spanning the Rio Grande and later in the Federal Building in Laredo. Another conference was held Monday evening in the Mexican customhouse in Nuevo Laredo.

The meeting of the Texas Governor with the governors of the Mexican states adjoining Texas was for the purpose of encouraging better feeling along the border. Modification of the stringent passport regulations and development of commercial relations were discussed. The conference was attended by a number of military men from both Texas and Mexico.

DEMAND FOR HELP DECREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A considerable decrease in the demand for help in the month of March is reported by the Massachusetts Public Employment Office in this city. The number of positions reported filled also shows a decrease. During the month there were 1207 service men who made application for positions, 98 of whom were offered work, and 43 placed.

LEAGUE DISCUSSED BY TWO SENATORS

Mr. Hitchcock Says Covenant Is Not Inconsistent With the Monroe Doctrine—Mr. Lenroot Proposes Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the League of Nations covenant will come out of the drafting committee not greatly changed in scope and purpose but materially improved in form and detail was forecast by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, United States Senator from Nebraska, speaking before the Economic Club. Senator Hitchcock also deplored attempts to make the covenant a political question.

Irving L. Lenroot, United States Senator from Wisconsin, objected to charges of partisanship as unjust, but added that had it not been for partisanship, few Democratic members of the National Senate would be supporting the league Constitution in its original form. He then analyzed that Constitution with the hope, as he said, of showing how well founded was the protest of many senators and others against it.

NEW YORK, New York—Senator Hitchcock said he agreed with persons who wished a specific reservation of the Monroe Doctrine included in the covenant, and hoped it would be possible for it to be included. He was not willing, however, to include it if specific inclusion meant specific inclusion of Japan's demand for lowering of the bars on immigration or France's demand for maintenance of a great military machine.

Aim Is to Prevent Aggression

"Remember," he said, "we are only one of 14 nations. We must give as well as take. But whether reserved or not, there is nothing in the covenant inconsistent with the Monroe Doctrine. The chief aim of the league is to prevent aggression everywhere in the world."

He predicted that a specific exclusion would be made in the new covenant of domestic matters such as immigration, but declared that even if it were not excluded and if Japan, raising the question, were given a unanimous vote by the executive council, there would be nothing to prevent America from "just not admitting the Japanese." America, he asserted, would be pledged only "not to go to war with Japan."

The question of mandatories, he declared, was misconstrued, as under the terms of the covenant no nation would be compelled to become a mandatory unless it so desired.

Senator Lenroot cited clauses of the covenant which he maintained were opposed to an "America first" policy, offering suggestions for amendments.

Article III, he declared, should be amended to provide for changes in the representation on the league's executive council, because "we must, to the time when Germany will

be entitled to a place on the executive council."

Although he asserted his conviction that Article VIII would fail of its purpose to reduce armaments, Senator Lenroot said he was unable to offer a suggestion for a betterment of this article, as "no nation would be so insane as to adopt a plan for disarmament as long as any one nation did not."

Article X Criticized

He declared Article X, called "the cornerstone" of the covenant, and guaranteeing the territorial integrity of all states in the league, "would make the world as safe for despotism where it exists as for democracy." If Article X had been in force in 1776, he said, "there would be no United States today."

He urged an amendment providing that any nation might withdraw after five years upon giving one year's notice; or one providing a guarantee of territorial integrity "so long as the peoples of the league are self-governing." He objected, he said, to having the United States bound to fight to sustain any despotism which might arise.

Articles XII, XIII, and XV, he declared, "if the English language means what it used to mean," require submission of all such questions as immigration and tariff walls to the league.

Touching briefly on Articles XVI and XVII, both of which he asserted should be amended, Senator Lenroot turned to Article XVIII, providing for mandatories.

He asserted that this article would result inevitably in the United States becoming the mandatory for Turkey. The clause providing that the wishes of the nation seeking protection should be the "prime consideration," he declared, meant that the United States would be obliged to accept the task or "make a scrap of paper of the covenant," provided Turkey asked for the United States' protection.

Antidote to Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An international relations division of the overseas educational work of the United States War Department has been appointed to check the spread of bolshevism, using the League of Nations as an antidote. This mission, led by Prof. Stephen P. Duggan of the College of the City of New York, will include ten prominent American college professors, and will travel through France and give lectures to the army of occupation.

Professor Duggan says thousands of textbooks and maps and many motion picture reels have already been shipped overseas for use in teaching the geographical changes and economic possibilities that the nations are facing, and for showing racial development.

BATTLESHIPS BRING TROOPS

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The battleships Virginia and Rhode Island arrived yesterday with 2000 officers and men, mostly members of the eighty-fifth division.

BOSTON COUNCIL CHANGE DISCUSSED

Proposed Return to the Old System of Choice of Members by Districts Is Advocated and Also Strongly Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A return to the old system of a council elected by districts was opposed yesterday by George A. Flynn, chairman of the Finance Commission of Boston, who spoke against the bill to submit a referendum of the issue to the people, at a hearing before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs at the State House. He said it would be "a distinct backward step in city administration."

Mr. Flynn answered his own question—What has been the result of 10 years of the single council plan whose members are elected without regard to ward boundaries?—by stating that the net debt of the city had been reduced approximately \$5,000,000, that there had been no scandal in the conduct of the council's business, that the average ability of men elected from the city at large and their knowledge of the city's needs were higher and more comprehensive, and that various abuses of the old system of a council elected by wards, wherein, he charged, each member considered his own district primarily, had been eliminated.

Other opponents of the bill, speaking for the Real Estate Exchange, the Good Government Association, and the Boston Charter Association, as well as citizens speaking for themselves, asserted that this attempt to restore the district representation plan was only the entering wedge to bring about the old regime when ward bosses dictated the city's policies and expenditures. It was pointed out that the present system, established in 1909, had been voted upon by the people in 1914 with the same question at issue as in the present agitation, and the vote was two to one against a return to ward or district representation.

The committee heard a dozen or more advocates of the bill in the morning session, the gist of their arguments being that only under a ward, or district, plan of representation could the people really have a voice in city government. Among the speakers were several former city officials, some members of the Legislature, and a number of professional politicians. They alleged that all the evils charged to the old system may be found in the present plan, that poor men cannot run for the council now when the city as a whole votes

on each candidate, that certain large racial groups are not represented, that the new charter would prevent a recurrence of the graft asserted to have existed in former days, and that the paternalistic attitude the ward representative maintained toward his constituents was desired by the people.

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO REAR ADMIRAL USHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At the farewell dinner in honor of Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, who is retiring, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said:

"Documents received recently prove that, although New York was strategically subject to definite and serious attack all through the war, Germany's plans in this regard were altered because she learned of the preparations made here to combat such a move on her part. The final actions of her ministers speak for themselves, and also speak for the thoroughness of the commandant of the third naval district, Rear Admiral Usher."

AMERICANIZATION MEETING PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Completion of the program for the conference of Americanization specialists to be held here May 12 to 15, inclusive, was announced yesterday by the Interior Department. A special topic will be discussed each day.

Possibilities of Americanization through educational means will be considered on the first day of the conference. The following days will be devoted to Americanization in the industries, racial relationships and social aspects of the Americanization movement. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, will speak at a banquet on the third day of the conference.

FEW LICENSE APPLICANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—The smallest number of applications for liquor licenses since the Local Option Law went into effect in 1902 is noted by the Chittenden County license commissioners in this city. Only 14 applications have been received up to date, while the usual number is about three times that number. The licenses are effective on May 1.

EXTEND CLEVELAND FRANCHISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The City Council has passed an ordinance extending the Taylor franchise act for the Cleveland street railway for another decade. The ordinance under which the city maintains certain supervision over the street railways expires May 1, 1934.

JUNIOR RED CROSS WORK ELIMINATED

San Francisco Public Schools and Children Released From Their Pledges of Financial Support by the Board of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The work of the Junior Red Cross has been eliminated from the San Francisco public schools and the children have been released from their pledges of financial support to the Red Cross movement by action of the Board of Education.

In connection with the collection of funds from the school children, the Board of Education has sent the following notice to all of the principals in the city: "Inasmuch as the war has terminated, for all practical purposes, it seems advisable to the Board of Education that the children of the San Francisco School Department who pledged themselves to contribute money to a fund to be expended in the interests of our soldiers and sailors be released from this pledge. Any further collection of funds for the Junior Red Cross will be suspended."

By unanimous resolution the Board of Education has also taken action eliminating the Junior Red Cross activities from the schools although the name of that organization is not mentioned in the resolution. As explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Sarah J. Jones, a member of the Board of Education, that inasmuch as the curriculum is arranged for the benefit of the children attending the schools, and since the causes and conditions which it was felt, justified the board in giving the time and attention of the children and teachers to outside activities no longer exist, it was felt that the schools should return to the curriculum as officially laid down.

The work of the Junior Red Cross, Miss Jones explained, was chiefly in the departments of manual training and manual arts, and as this work was organized and carried out on an elaborate scale, it naturally interfered seriously with the official courses in these departments. While the war was in progress the board was, of course, glad to have the children do all they could to help in the work, she said, but now that the conflict is finished, it was thought that the outside activities should be given up in favor of the regular work of the schools as laid down by the school authorities.

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MICHIGAN DEFEATS WET AMENDMENT

Incomplete Returns Indicate That Liquor Forces Have Been Decisively Beaten in Attempt to Force the Sale of Intoxicants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Incomplete returns, late yesterday, from 39 counties out of 83, indicate that the forces back of the beer and wine amendment have been decisively defeated in their attempt to force once more on the people of Michigan the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The vote returned was 134,854 against the amendment, and 82,105 in favor of it. The majority against it is expected to be at least 150,000. Returns for 27 counties showed the amendment to empower the State to issue \$50,000,000 in highway bonds had received 96,242 votes, as against 37,443 opposed. The Detroit United Railways purchase plan failed, receiving only 46 per cent of the city vote, with 60 per cent necessary for passage.

Republicans elected all of their state ticket by a comfortable majority, estimated at about 150,000 throughout. Only one woman was carried into office by Republicans, Mrs. Dora Stockman of Lansing, member of the State Board of Agriculture, and lecturer for the State Grange.

Michigan Vote Discussed

Anti-Saloon League Official Sees No Reaction Against Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The decisive dry vote cast in Michigan indicates that there is no reaction against prohibition, as the liquor interests have been claiming, and with a referendum vote, if it were to be settled that way, the country would still go dry, said P. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, in commenting on the significance of the vote from a national standpoint to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. McBride explained that as 11 states in the Union have referendum provisions, even if the liquor interests were to submit the question in all of them, they would have to get the full number, (provided the referendum vote had anything to do with the question) and they could not do it in Ohio, Michigan and some other states that have already on a referendum voted dry.

The dry forces feel no concern regarding the outcome of a referendum vote. "That is not the question," said Mr. McBride, "we are going according to the Constitution of the United States and that provides that ratification of the amendment shall be made by a vote of the state legislature."

Mr. McBride, who made speeches in Michigan during the dry campaign, was asked by this news office how he viewed the matter in comparison with the vote in Chicago against prohibition. Mr. McBride replied that Detroit went wet almost as strongly as Chicago. No fight was made in Chicago by the drys, and if the matter were to be left to the people of the State of Illinois the vote would be for prohibition.

The dregs made a fairly good campaign in Michigan Mr. McBride stated, but the sentiment in that State, where prohibition has been tried out, is that it has done wonders for Michigan and the vote was left largely to the sentiment of the people. The vote of the women also had a considerable bearing on the question, he said.

ANTI-BOLSHEVISM MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—A bill designed to prevent the promotion of anarchy and aimed directly against bolshevism has been favorably re-

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A1 SAUCE

ported on in the Senate. The bill provides a penalty of three years in prison or a fine of \$1000 or both for: by speech, publicity, writing, counseling or advising the killing of public officials, unlawful destruction of public property, the overthrow by violence of the state government and the refusal to obey lawful order for the preservation of peace and protection of life and property.

EIGHTY-FIVE VESSELS A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SAULT STE. MARIE, Michigan—An idea of the importance of Great Lakes shipping is given in the annual report of lake commerce passing through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, during the navigation season of 1918. The report shows decreases due to the many vessels taken from the lakes during the war for ocean traffic.

Total freight traffic through the canals for 1918 was 85,630,327 tons, a decrease of 5 per cent, while the net registered tonnage of 61,100,244 is a decrease of 6 per cent, as compared to the season of 1917. Fewer passengers to the number of 3349 were carried through the locks, the total number being 34,990, of whom 77 per cent went through the Canadian canal, which, however, carried only 15 per cent of the total freight. The Canadian canal was opened three days later than the American canal, but closed three days later, both having an open season of the same length, 239 days.

CITY TO BUILD WATER TERMINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PASCAGOULA, Mississippi—This port is making a bid for its share of world trade, especially that of South and Central America, by the investment of \$100,000 in waterway terminals, wharves, piers, steel sheds, and coal tipples, municipal bonds for this sum having been sold. The city owns 800 feet of river front, at the point where the river enters the harbor, and the terminals are to be placed on that property, taking up a strip of this length by about 500 feet in depth, or 400,000 square feet of land, on which work has been commenced.

The water terminals will be connected with the railroads, and will afford ample port facilities for this city for many years to come.

UTAH SEEKS LINE FOR UTAH BASIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Both houses of the Utah Legislature have addressed a joint memorial to Congress to take steps for the building of a railroad into the Utah Basin. The basin, many agriculturists and others declare, has every facility for becoming one of the greatest of the world's food baskets. In addition, the basin is declared to be extremely rich in various minerals and with proper exploitation may be made a wonderful revenue-producing territory.

The petition recites that the basin is more than 100 miles long and more than 50 miles wide, "with lands the fertility and productivity of which are not excelled in the State."

MAJ.-GEN. J. F. O'RYAN ASSIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the twenty-seventh division, has been assigned to the command of the New York state guard.

AN AFTER-THE-WAR SHIPYARD OFFER

United States Company Proposes to Build Freighters at \$149 Per Deadweight Ton Without a Government Guarantee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the face of assertions that ships could not be built in United States yards at a price that would enable them to compete with foreign-built ships, the offer of a United States company to build 12,000-ton freighters at \$149 per deadweight ton without guarantee from the government on labor or material is regarded as distinctly encouraging.

The offer has been made to the United States Shipping Board by the Submarine Boat Corporation of Newark, New Jersey. These vessels will be of what is tentatively known as the "New American type of ship" of the oil-burning class, allowing a steaming radius of 13,000 knots without refueling, designed for quick turn around and general efficiency. By the elimination of wood and other inflammable materials, the fire risk will be only that of the cargoes.

This yard is already building a large number of steel cargo ships of a smaller tonnage, and it is stated by the president that the experience gained in duplicating steel cargo ships in quantity demonstrates that they can obtain the highest efficiency from the man-power employed and can produce a ship of high classification. The company proposes to take eight of the present launching ways as soon as they are available and remodel them so as to construct at one time four of the 12,000-ton ships. The first ship would be promised in six months.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board replied that this offer was interesting at this time, when costs have reached a figure out of all proportion to the 1918 prices of from \$50 to \$69 a ton. Most prices talked for 1919, he says, are from \$185 to \$225. "You have demonstrated what a well-managed and efficiently-run American shipyard, that knows its cost of production, can do in competition with the leading shipyards in this and other countries," he adds.

Mr. Hurley believes that this offer from a yard of such reputation as that at Newark will have an effect upon other yards, and that even lower bids may be expected in the near future.

Shipbuilding Gains

Figures From United States Bureau of Navigation

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—United States shipbuilding has recovered largely from the temporary decline caused by the armistice in November. In the first quarter of this year, it was announced yesterday, the Bureau of Navigation officially numbered 136 steel seagoing vessels of 580,648 gross tons and 107 wooden ships of 227,440 gross tons, making a total seagoing tonnage for three months of 808,088 gross tons, or at the rate of more than 3,000,000 tons a year. The non-seagoing vessels numbered 210, with a tonnage of 27,683.

Steady increase in the numbers allotted by the bureau was seen during the quarter, 255,756 tons being numbered in January, 264,201 in February, and 280,141 in March. The best

record ever made was last November, when 349,000 tons were numbered. In the 12 months ended March 31, a total of 2956 merchant vessels of 3,225,521 gross tons, including a small tonnage for foreign owners, were built in the United States and officially numbered. Seagoing steel vessels aggregated 538 of 2,178,939 gross tons, seagoing wooden vessels 436 of 916,037 gross tons, and the remainder were non-seagoing craft. Five concrete ships of 4419 gross tons were numbered.

CITY TO ADVERTISE ITS GOOD QUALITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Under the auspices of the Lawrence Citizens Committee, an organization representative of the city's many nationalities, a campaign is about to be inaugurated to tell the outside world about Lawrence's good points and to "refute unjust and unmerited criticism." It is proposed to make every citizen an advertising agent for Lawrence, and among the plans for spreading knowledge of the city's attractions is one to provide an illustrated inclosure for every letter sent out by the business men.

"Every Lawrence citizen who goes out of town and hears his community criticized should stand up and tell about the good things that are to be found in Lawrence," says Laurence J. O'Leary, acting chairman of the committee. "Of course, they must not make the mistake of praising things which do not deserve to be praised, but they should spread the news broadcast that Lawrence is the first city in the country to start an earnest, organized, systematic movement to find out what is wrong with herself and how to make it right. And they should see to it that untrue statements about conditions in Lawrence are not allowed to go unchallenged."

STRIKE ARBITRATION URGED BY GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Letters threatening violence have been received by workers who have not joined the textile strikers. Letters have also been received by local business men telling them that unless they support the strikers their business houses will be destroyed and the police removed.

Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts in a statement issued yesterday urged the textile mill officials in this city to accept the proposal of the strikers to submit their demand for 54 hours' pay for 48 hours' work to Henry B. Endicott as arbitrator. The Governor said the terms of arbitration appeared fair.

ARMY IS REDUCED BY 44 PER CENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

On April 1, the War Department announced yesterday, the aggregate strength of the United States Army was 2,055,718, excluding the 17,738 marines with the expeditionary forces. This total shows a net decrease of 44 per cent from Nov. 11 last.

The army is now divided as follows: In Europe 1,366,610; in Siberia, 8893; in the United States, 562,064; insular possessions, 35,412; at sea (April 1) 82,739.

PEAK REACHED ON WAR CONTRACTS

Work Going on That Government Will Have to Pay for Because of Impetus Given to Production—Limit Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Benedict Crowell, acting Secretary of War, is energetically conducting the work of winding up the business affairs connected with the army. As has been announced, there are contracts involving millions of dollars which have to be adjusted, and, in order to expedite this process, a time limit has been set by the War Department for the filing of claims. Although there has been great dissatisfaction expressed regarding the dilatoriness of the government in settling claims, which in many cases, it was said, worked great hardship, Mr. Crowell stated yesterday that only a comparatively small number of contractors had filed their claims.

The government is just as eager as are the contractors to have these settlements made. It is not generally recognized that many contracts are still going on and that much work is being turned out which the government is just about being reached this month, so great was the impetus that had been given to production at the time the armistice was signed. There is so much army matériel in the possession of the War Department that special warehouses are still having to be built to house it until such time as it can be disposed of.

Mr. Crowell said that a large number of the army trucks and other motor equipment would be turned over to the Department of Agriculture to be used in its extensive road-building campaign. Of the thousands of passenger automobiles owned by the War Department, many will be assigned to other government departments, and some will be turned back to the makers. Very few will be for sale at bargain prices to private individuals, as had been expected and hoped.

The War Department is disposing of the great supplies of copper that were on hand when the armistice was signed according to a schedule recently announced, and about 1,000,000 tons of steel, much of it partly finished, will be sold to the steel producers as scrap. About \$200,000,000 worth of

materials of various kinds have been sold, but this is only about one-tenth of the total to be disposed of. Representatives of the War Department are investigating the army camps in different parts of the country which it has been decided to retain, and will, in due course, report on their value.

POSITIONS PLEDGED FOR RETURNING MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pledges of 950 positions for returning soldiers and sailors before June 1 were given by Boston business men at a luncheon held at the Boston City Club yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the industrial department of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. There were approximately 50 business men present and 38 of them signed an agreement "to get five friends who will each find five jobs for returned service men." As these positions are found the industrial department of the Y. M. C. A. will be notified and later they will be listed at the Bureau for Returned Soldiers and Sailors on Boston Common.

W. S. Field, manager of the bureau, announced that 3658 returned men had already been placed by the bureau, and that it was finding positions for them at the rate of from 40 to 120 a day. He said the problem of placing the men was well on the way to accomplishment. "We're catching up," said Mr. Field, "and there is nothing to give us any concern over the future if we keep plodding. In six months, in my opinion, we shall not be hunting positions for soldiers but hunting soldiers for positions."

EDUCATION NEEDED FOR AMERICANIZATION

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Education and Americanization as the best counter agents to bolshevism were urged before the legislative Education Committee yesterday. Prof. William I. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said it was necessary to make our people more homogeneous. Today they were likely to herd together with only those who spoke their own language. The Board of Education was trying to prevent this evil and manufacturers were establishing classes in the working time of their employees and even paying them for attendance.

Mr. Sedgwick said that the new Constitution permitted the confiscation of properties, against which the United States, British and French governments have protested.

During the revolution Cabrera was close to Carranza, and to him is attributed largely the adoption of a new constitution instead of the old one of 1857 to which the Constitutionalists, headed by Carranza, were supposed to have pledged themselves. The new Constitution permitted the confiscation of properties, against which the United States, British and French governments have protested.

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On and after
MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919
The business of the
WARREN INSTITUTION
FOR SAVINGS
Now located in the Sears Building,
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Deposits go on interest April 15th
Recent Dividends at
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It is a roomy shoe, for active men and women who are much on their feet and who choose their shoes with care and judgment.
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OUR best efforts have been directed to make our Spring assemblage of Hats a worthy one. The models are indicative of the vogue, newly budding, for chapeaux of picturesque proportions—and equally clever developments of that newer mode, refreshingly different. Every One Uncommon, Individual, and Unusual—and all effectively priced in your favor.
DRESS, SUIT AND SPORT HATS OF ORIGINAL DESIGN \$10 to \$45
SUITS, DRESSES, SPORT SKIRTS, WAISTS, COATS, DOLMAN, FURS
Our Prices Are Always Reasonable and Fair
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.
A Hat From Maria-Guy
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\$22.50
WITH all the originality one looks for in any production of this great artist, this Hat has been considered one of her masterpieces for the spring.
The Loeser reproduction has all the style of the original—in fact the only distinction between them is in those two confidential points—the label and the price.
The Hat is of blue straw and the artistic trimming is designed of ribbons. Of course, you may vary the color if you wish.

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NEW BLOUSES
For Spring Wear
\$5.50 \$7.50
Many women consider the spring outfit will not be complete without one or more of these exquisite blouses. Of extra quality Georgette, showing bead and silk embroideries and silk soutache braiding. V-neck and round neck and cowl collars and revers collars. Tuckings and pleatings of real finesse.

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"Save your baby from pin-pricks—insist on Baby Dimples Safety Pins with protected point and spring. Nickel, black, gold-plated—all rustproof—all sizes, 10c a card at good stores.
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STRIKE IN COTTON MILLS OF BOMBAY

Operatives, of Which There Are About 150,000, Were Idle for Several Weeks

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—An industrial dispute of considerable magnitude, if regard be had only to the number of men engaged in it, and possibly of still greater importance, if viewed in relation to its influence upon other industrial centers, has just been terminated in Bombay, as the result of the personal intervention of the new Governor, Sir George Lloyd. The trouble began in the cotton mills, of which there are a large number in and round Bombay, employing workmen estimated at from 120,000 to 150,000 in number, but it quickly spread to the men employed at the royal Indian marine docks, the P. and O. and British India engineering shops, and the employees of the cloth market. The Indian marine dockers did not remain out long, but the differences in the other cases were much more acute, and the cotton mill operatives were idle for more than a fortnight before the respective parties could come to terms.

No Political Significance

Attempts have been made to attach a political significance to the business, but these appear to be beside the point. The view generally taken by disinterested parties is that the Bombay operatives were prompted by economic stress, especially by the grain scarcity which has recently become acute throughout the western presidency. Their demands were, roughly, three in number: (1) an increase of 20 per cent in wages, making a total increase of 35 per cent on pre-war rates; (2) one month's pay as a bonus every year; (3) wages for the days of the strike to be paid. As a fourth condition the men insisted that the masters' acceptance of these terms should be posted up outside every mill before they were required to go back. Their reason for making the last stipulation was that they could not trust the verbal assurances of the employers, as they had gone back to work on such assurances on previous occasions, and had found themselves deceived. The masters, on their part, insisted that the men should return to work before their case could be inquired into.

After the strike had been in progress about a week, a collision occurred between the strikers and the police, and several lives were lost. A day or two after this, a mass meeting of strikers asked Mr. Vincent, commissioner of police, to intercede with the employers on their behalf. Mr. Vincent, however, told them that the highest person in the Province was prepared to intervene with a view to the settlement, and he led a selected group of workers to the Governor, before whom they laid their case. Sir George Lloyd gave them a careful and sympathetic hearing, and at the close of the interview intimated his intention of discussing the matter fully with the

mill-owners. In the meantime, he strongly urged the men to go back to work.

Governor Intervenes

This advice was disregarded, and another week of stagnation followed, without, however, producing any more affrays. This circumstance may have been partly due to the vigilance of the police and military patrols which guarded the strike area night and day, but it is admitted that on the whole the mill strikers were orderly and good-natured. At the end of that time the employers agreed, at the instance of the Governor, to concede demands (1) and (2) above, but they demurred to demand (3), relative to the payment of wages while the men were on strike. Sir George Lloyd, who had told the employers that he considered the demands reasonable on the whole, now informed the men that he considered the employers' concessions reasonable, and at the instance of His Excellency and the police commissioner, who has kept a firm hand upon the situation throughout the fortnight, the men agreed to accept the concessions as adequate. Mr. Vincent pledged himself to see that the mill-owners adhered to them, and the strike terminated amid enthusiastic demonstrations of gratitude on the part of the men for the firm and disinterested attitude of the commissioner of police.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE IS SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Dress and Waist Manufacturers Association have reached an agreement by which the local garment strike, which involved about 35,000 workers, most of them girls, has come to an end in its eleventh week.

Benjamin Schlusser, president of the union, claims the settlement is a satisfactory victory for the workers. They win the 44-hour week, a substantial increase in wages, and the right of union representatives to observe union working conditions. One of the chief points of contention, upon which the employers held out longest, was the workers' insistence that an agreement should be reached by which they could not be discharged without reason. They won this point also.

About 27,000 of the strikers had already returned to work, having reached agreements with the non-association firms.

TEACHERS TO GET ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BURLINGTON, Vermont—Approximately \$21,000 extra will become available for the increasing of salaries of teachers in the public schools of this city by the signing of an amendment to the city charter by Gov. Percival W. Clement which gives the school commissioners power to use up to 65 cents from the grand list for school purposes. The old law permitted only 55 cents. The commissioners intend to use only 60 cents this year, and the additional money raised in this way will go toward a flat raise for every teacher.

NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is interesting to note that some of the large organizations are refusing to accept the assumption that a decreased working day must or ought to mean increased output. The National Transport Workers Federation accompanied their application for a 44-hour week with a demand for an increase of 20 per cent in the piecework rates, and it was claimed apparently on the ground that the shorter working week would deprive the pieceworkers of earnings they would have received during the hours which are now to be cut off from the normal working week. The federation, indeed, claimed that they had never in any of their negotiations given any countenance to the suggestion that their members should increase their output during the shorter working week. They did not deny that by organization the shorter working week can be made to yield as much in output as the present week, but they contended that that is the employer's business. Their point is that the dock and waterside worker has been worked too long and too arduously in the past, and that the time has come for the new conception of the selling of labor-power, namely, that the worker sells his time. The worker demands a guaranteed minimum of pay for a minimum period of engagement, and if the employer is not sufficiently businesslike to make the best use of that time it is his fault.

The carters and motormen's unions throughout the kingdom are now negotiating with the various employers' associations the conditions upon which the 48-hour week recently granted is to operate. It is understood that provision is being made for further adjustment when the shorter working week for the dockers and railwaymen has been finally determined. The road vehicle workers' 48 hours include stable and garage duties (previously not counted in the working week) and the time actually spent on the road will be considerably less than the 44-hour week which other sections are demanding. In view of the fact that the hours of carters ranged from 56 to 72 (the latter being the London figure) in most cases exclusive of stable duties, the advance made is a very real one. It is interesting to note that one of the signatories to the agreement providing for the 48-hour week is a member of the firm of Lever Brothers, the chairman of the Motor Transport Employers Federation.

It is understood that the unions providing for the workers engaged in the discharge of iron ore are now gathering information with a view to standardizing the rates of pay for this class of work. As will be understood, the prompt and efficient discharge of iron and copper ore has played a great part in the speedy production of

munitions and war matériel. Owing to the shortage of labor on this class of work (probably the hardest and certainly the least pleasant of discharging) most of it has been performed by the mobile transport battalion. Civilian labor is to be employed in future, but without a settlement of the rates of pay it will be difficult to attract civilian labor in sufficient numbers. A conference is to be held shortly, convened by the central advisory port labor committee, at which all the ore-discharging interests will be represented, and it is hoped that a satisfactory national agreement will be arrived at. The reconstruction of the Mercantile Marine and the replacement of steel work through destruction and obsolescence depend largely upon an adequate supply of ore and sufficient labor to handle them.

The ballot on the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers and the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers is now in progress. The title proposed for the amalgamated body is the United Vehicle Workers Union. There are indications of a big vote in favor of the amalgamation. When it is carried through, the new organization will cover 90 per cent of the organized tramway and omnibus workers of the country, and a very large percentage of the carters and motormen.

With regard to the conference under the auspices of the Ministry of Labor, of representatives of the employers and of the Transport Workers Federation to discuss an application for a 44-hour week, there is a prime difficulty in the way of shorter hours for canal workers. These people are not so happily situated as readers of Mr. W. W. Jacobs' stories might think, as the families live on the barges and have, so to speak, no regular hours of labor at all. Strong representations have been made to abolish this form of working, which is resented on humanitarian as well as educational grounds. The living conditions on the barges are in many cases simply appalling, men, women, and children all being needed to work the craft, and obviously opportunities for the children in the way of education hardly exist.

The sections for which the National Transport Workers Federation is now conducting negotiations are: dock and waterside workers, canal workers and boatmen, coal trimming, tipping and bunkering, and tramway and omnibus workers; the road vehicle workers' demands having been settled.

CAUSE OF HIGH WAGES IN ENGINEERING TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England—In reply to inquiries made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in regard to the effect of high wages in the engineering trade, the managing director of a large engineering firm in Lancashire said:

"With regard to the continued advances of wages in the engineering trade—these have been caused by the increased cost of living—and in the proportion that the wages have advanced, so also has the cost of food and other necessities. One seems to have reacted upon the other. High prices have called forth a demand for increased wages, which has been followed by still higher prices in commodities. The effect, of course, has increased the selling price of the product, and reacted upon many subsidiary wages and prices. There is a limit, however, beyond which there is sure to be a curtailment in the volume of trade done."

"High as the wages have been, they have not had the same purchasing power as before the war. In other words, if food and other necessities could have been obtained in the same quantities, the wages paid would not have been sufficient to have purchased those quantities that workmen were in the habit of purchasing before the war."

"The question may be asked, 'If the price of commodities were on something like a pre-war basis, would wages correspondingly follow?' In my opinion they would not. Labor has seen the huge profits that have been made through labor, and has determined in the future to have a greater and more equitable share of these profits. I believe an equitable system of profit sharing is one of the chief solutions of solving this problem of labor unrest. Much educational work will

have to be done, both amongst employers and employees in removing some very popular fallacies.

"Labor believes that the only way to prevent unemployment is to see that the demand for labor is always greater than the supply. In other words, restriction of output, and it is this very course of action which, if adopted, would result in unemployment. High wages and cheap production are not necessarily antagonistic. High wages and scientific production, or manufacture, would create a demand for articles or goods, and would thus insure more employment."

"Another fallacy which needs to be destroyed is the belief that the interests of the employer and employees are not identical. In other words, that they are antagonistic to each other. The fact is that what is of no benefit to one cannot possibly be of any benefit to the other."

"The problem is, of course, a mental one. Behind the employer is the fear of losses, while, on the other hand, behind the workman is the fear of unemployment. As stated previously, one of the chief means of securing a solution would be an equitable system of profit sharing, coupled with sound economic education."

REENTRY OF CHINESE EMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Owing to the uncertain condition of the labor market in British Columbia the federal government has decided to extend the period for the free reentry of Chinese emigrants. The regulations now provide that all Chinese who have registered since April 1, 1914, and who have registered before March 31, 1919, may prolong their return to Canada without in any way affecting their entry until one year after a proclamation has been issued declaring that a state of war no longer exists. At present Chinese entitled to free reentry are required to return within six months after the conclusion of peace.

INVESTIGATION OF TEACHERS UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Pending an "immediate and exhaustive investigation" of its members, the Teachers Union has been denied the use of public school buildings for its meetings by unanimous action of the Board of Education. The superintendent of the board has been authorized to proceed at once with the investigation of the affiliation, opinions and loyalty of teachers belonging to the union. This action is said to have been provoked by speeches at a recent meeting in which it is alleged the board was severely criticized and defied.

The president of the Teachers Union is Henry R. Linville, who is also editor of the national organ of the American Federation of Teachers. The union has recently been particularly interested in the cases of two teachers, Benjamin Glassberg of the Boys' High School in this city and Miss Alice Wood, a teacher in Washington, District of Columbia. Both are charged with Bolshevik tendencies, and with disseminating bolshevism among their pupils. Miss Wood was suspended for one week without pay. Mr. Glassberg is on trial before the New York City Board of Education. One of the witnesses for his defense was Raymond Robins.

WOMEN'S WAGE BILL INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Governor of New York indorses the minimum wage bill for women, one of the six measures comprising the so-called women's legislative program, advocated by various women's organizations. The Governor sent his indorsement to the Legislature in a message urging that this, the Foley-Bewley Bill, receive favorable consideration.

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SPANISH CARLISTS' DISAGREEMENTS

Don Jaime, the Pretender, Vigorously Denies Truth of Charges of Pro-Prussianism Levelled Against Him

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—When the air was highly charged with rumors of the dissensions that it was known were proceeding hotly in the ranks of the Carlist parties, owing to the Pretender, Don Jaime, upbraiding those who had led the party in Spain during the war, the Pretender himself came on the scene, as it were, with the following remarkable epistle, addressed to his faithful followers: "A mis leales" from Paris, and signed "Jaime," which was duly published in the columns of El Correo Español.

"The war," says Don Jaime, "the most sanguinary and barbarous that the ages have witnessed, kept me from communicating with you, and, as might be said, isolated from the whole world. Detained in Austria three long years without having been able to obtain any reply to the letters repeatedly written by me to those officially entrusted by me with the direction of our party, prevented from reading Spanish newspapers, I was obliged to pass my time sadly and silently during the period in which I felt it to be more than ever desirable and necessary to communicate with you. The name I bear, my rank as head of the House of Bourbon, whose thousand years' history is closely bound up with the glorious history of traditionalist and monarchist France; my close ties of relationship with the reigning family in Austria, and, more even than all these reasons, my intimate affection for Spain and my ardent desire to see her kept out of the world war, imposed the strictest neutrality upon me, and that is the attitude that I called for. Unfortunately, I was not obeyed. A part of our press, mistakenly, against my will, undertook an unfortunate campaign in favor of one of the belligerent parties.

Denies Being Pro-Prussian

"To convince our noble and most honest community (and that is what most deeply grieves me) they painted my sentiments in false colors, making the people believe in my Prussian sympathies, pretending I was on close terms with the Kaiser—whom I have never seen and from whom I have received nothing but slights and injuries—falsifying news and even documents in a manner as detestable as ridiculous. Against this campaign, as to which I am now informing myself, I protest with all my strength. I expect those who are concerned to render me an account, and until that time comes I limit myself for the present to sending you all my most affectionate greetings and to ask that you will respond with unwavering discipline to the unlimited confidence that I place in you."

After pointing out the anxious times through which they are passing, and insisting that Spain needed the help of all her children, and especially of those like themselves, who had been educated in the school of sacrifice and had preserved the sense of honor, Don Jaime says that as soon as the necessary information is available, he will proceed to the complete reorganization of their forces. "I look upon it as a happy augury," he concludes, "that the first document I received in Paris after departing from my seclusion was a message from the Young Jaimistas of Madrid, offering me their unconditional support and begging me to make use of them. With all my heart I thank them and reciprocate their greeting, which I extend to all the Young Jaimista parties throughout Spain. Upon your fidelity I count, as you may count on my firm resolution to devote all my efforts, all my thoughts, and all my energies to the regeneration of my dearly beloved country."

It appeared that something had happened to the editorial direction of El Correo Español, for following this Jaimista manifesto—the first time since the beginning of the war that such a thing had been promulgated—there appeared an article in which regret was expressed for the fact that, in the words of Don Jaime, some of his desires had miscarried, but announcing that all should be magnanimously forgotten for the sake of the ideals of the traditionalist cause. The article

gave greeting to the returning Caudillo (leader), and promised that in future his orders should be obeyed.

Don Jaime in Paris

The next revelation in this remarkable series concerns the manner in which the Pretender, Don Jaime, saw some of his faithful followers in Paris while others languished on the Pyrenean frontier because, as it is said, they did not find favor in the eyes of Don Francisco Melgar, the secretary of Don Jaime, who, so rumor had it again, and perhaps not wholly without reason, had the last word in granting or refusing French passports to persons associated with this business. These and other circumstances were duly set forth in an official statement made by the central junta of the Jaimista party. This statement dealt with seven main points. As to the first, it was stated that, on the arrival of Don Jaime in Paris a little while since, he wrote a letter to General Sanz, president of the Junta Superior, suggesting to him that a commission might see him for the purpose of informing him as to party matters. Mr. Sanz replied, suggesting the names of persons who might form such a commission—Messrs. Joaquin Llorens, Ignacio de Careaga, Luis Garcia Guizarro, and Tomas Dominguez Arevalo. Mr. Melgar, however, as if he held in his hands the power of granting or refusing the passports, put great obstacles in the way of this commission and subsequently intimated that passports would not be granted to Messrs. Llorens and Garcia Guizarro, suggesting that Mr. Dalmacio Iglesias should take their place.

The second point of the statement is that while the commission was hoping that the difficulties in regard to passports might be overcome, the administrator of El Correo Español, Mr. Gustavo Sanchez, departed for Paris, this same Mr. Melgar giving him every sort of facility, even supplying him with attendants on the occasion of his visit to Don Jaime. The third point is that after a stay of several days in Paris, and when the commission appointed by the Junta Superior had still been unable to obtain passports, Mr. Sanchez returned to Spain, being the bearer of a manifesto prepared by Mr. Melgar and signed by Don Jaime, in which the international policy unanimously followed by the Spanish Traditionalist Party was disowned. It says the Junta notes, there was anyone who had not followed that policy, he had not declared publicly his contrary opinions. The manifesto came together with a letter in which, among other extreme demands, it was ordered that the newspaper should not undertake any sort of campaign against the extradition of the Kaiser.

Engrossing Political Revelations

The fourth point in this statement made by the Central Junta was that Mr. Sanchez duly handed over the manifesto and letter sent by Don Jaime to General Sanz, and the latter, in view of the gravity of both documents and the effects that they might have upon the party, called a meeting of the Junta, which decided unanimously to suspend publication until the commission had seen Don Jaime, or the latter had repeated his instructions either by letter or telegram. Mr. Sanchez was accordingly advised to this effect, namely, that he was not to publish anything until Don Jaime repeated his instructions in the matter.

Fifth, it was stated that there was another reason for the postponement of the publication of the manifesto in that General Sanz had received another letter from Don Jaime dated after the manifesto and the previous letter, instructing him that he should continue exercising his leadership so long as he was not relieved, and while he, Don Jaime, did not indicate the time for the proposed publication, the Junta in the circumstances would take entire responsibility for the delay. Sixth, the Junta, relying upon what Mr. Sanchez said, took no other steps in the matter and was surprised at last when Mr. Sanchez, who had edited on his own account "The Germanophile Year," and had bought the copyright of "The Secret of Lord Kitchener" from Mr. Ciriaco Ventalló, without the previous knowledge of the appointed party leader or of the other members of the Junta or of the director of the newspaper, should order the printing and cause the surprise publication of the manifesto.

adding some lines of his own, the whole affair being carried through with so much reserve and haste that, when the party leader came to know of it, it was too late to stop it.

The seventh and last clause of this statement intimated that as in the manifesto grave charges were made against the press, and those who then were speaking in the name of the party, and as it appeared that in the manifesto Don Jaime made statements contrary to the tendency they had sustained, they would have the regrettable necessity of avoiding delay in replying for the defense of their dignity with the reproduction, in part photographic, of the letters and congratulations in which Don Jaime, without a single exception, continually applauded and encouraged the campaign which was chiefly carried on by El Correo Español and Mr. Vasquez de Mella. Among these letters, it was said, was one from Mr. Melgar, a paragraph from which would be reproduced, in which the writer, Mr. Melgar, accused Don Jaime of writing in a different sense to Paris and to Madrid, and inflicting serious insults upon him. Mr. Melgar. The latter asked that Don Jaime's letters should be published, so that the Austrians might shoot him, a fate which, according to Mr. Melgar, he very well deserved!

No more engrossing political revelations have been made in Madrid for a long time, and the next moves are most eagerly anticipated. Madridenos say that, whatever happens, the Pretender and his party seem likely to collapse.

KAFFIR CHIEF WILL NOT HAVE CANTEENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—Mrs. Mackenzie, a prominent temperance worker, and wife of Colonel Dr. Mackenzie of Bechuanaland, has had a remarkable interview with Chief Khame of the Bamangwato tribe of 50,000 Kaffir adults, on the much-discussed question, in Kimberley, of the municipalization of Kaffir beer. Khame has never allowed the making or drinking of boyalwa or Kaffir beer among his people. The penalties for infringement of the rule are very heavy. Consequently, Serowe, the capital, is a sober, well-governed town, and the white people have no fear of coming in contact with a drunken native.

On being told by Mrs. Mackenzie that there was a talk of opening places in Kimberley for the sale of Kaffir beer to natives, Chief Khame said:

"I do not wish to have Kaffir beer drunk by my people. I allow my people to go and seek work on the mines, but I have no comfort in my heart because of the drinking customs in the towns. Many who return come back quite spoiled by drink. The canteens spoil them. Now that I hear about the formation of these drinking places, I shall refuse to let my people go to Kimberley. Some say about drink that the white man's drink is bad, but not the Kaffir beer, but you may take it from me that one is as bad as the other. As both make men drunk, what is the difference? It is perfectly true that the chiefs who drink when they come to Kgatla cannot judge their people, so there is only disorder in their town and no justice. Again, a chief is constantly sought by his people, and if he drinks he cannot be found, and there are many other bad habits connected with it. I do not wish to see Kaffir beer in my town. I personally dislike it, and I do not wish to see my people under its influence."

The question was put as to whether Kaffir beer was not the "natural food" of the native people. Khame said: "It is not a food for the people. We were given corn, not beer. We make the beer the same way as the white people make their beer. It is not a natural food but an artificial arrangement. Our fathers always commanded the young men never to touch it, and they did this because they knew its evil effects, especially among young men. The teaching which we always had from our elders was that no young man should drink beer."

In conclusion Khame said: "Where beer is used, religion is abused. This I have found true, and the work of the missionaries becomes very difficult."

JAPAN'S POSITION REGARDING RUSSIA

Authority Says Japan Has No Intention of Sending Troops to Siberia—How Allied Aid May Be Rendered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The cables from Tokyo, Peking, Washington, and Paris, together with the dispatches from far eastern Russia, have of late referred frequently to matters relating to Japan's alleged intentions, desires, and agreements, with reference to the Siberian and Russian situation.

The agreement to the effect that a special inter-allied committee shall exercise control of the Siberian and Chinese eastern railways, as regards the zone in which the allied forces are operating, was expected. The military transportation boards, which will operate under the inter-allied committee, are expected to commence work immediately. That the arrangement for foreign management and assistance is to terminate when the allied forces leave Siberian soil, is, of course, an inevitable concomitant to what has gone before.

All Sorts of Rumors

The Far East has been so full of all manner of rumor since it was first seriously suggested that allied intervention in Siberia should proceed, that it is natural that much of it should filter back through various news channels to London and Paris. Irresponsible dispatches sent by irresponsible people have done much to color the general view of the public regarding the intentions of one or two of the powers who are most interested in the situation in the Far East. It has even been necessary for the press bureau of the Japanese delegation at the Peace Conference at Paris to issue a statement denying a report, which was current in the French press to the effect that the Omsk Government had accepted some mythical offer, purporting to have been made by the Japanese Government, that Japan should supply the Omsk Government with an armed force and a certain amount of financial assistance, to be used for fighting the Bolsheviks.

Of course the Japanese Government has done nothing of the kind.

A well-known authority in London on Japanese and Siberian affairs, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, says: "It is astonishing that any responsible European editor should give credence for a

moment to a report that Japan had offered direct military assistance to any Russian group at the moment. That it has been suggested that the Omsk Government should receive support from the Allies is a well-known fact. Most of the men of the allied nations who are closest in touch with the Russian situation are thoroughly agreed, that the only way that the Bolshevik menace in Russia can be equitably dealt with in existing circumstances is by rendering prompt and effective assistance from the Allies to such elements in Russia as stand for a decent régime of law and order, liberty, and right.

"Just how such assistance should be given, what form it should take, and its ultimate effectiveness, is a matter for argument, but there are few allied statesmen to be found who seriously suggest that the help that may be given to certain Russian elements should, in any circumstances, be in the form of military contingents from the allied armies. The day may come when there is a different attitude on this subject on the part of the allied nations, but today it is generally recognized that both the British and the American proletariat would be decidedly against sending British or American troops to fight and kill Russians on Russian soil, in order to restore order in Russia.

"That the Bolsheviks have either killed or thoroughly intimidated or absorbed a number of elements in Russia which, if different measures had been taken at an early date, would be now fighting bolshevism under some sort of Russian organization arrayed against the Bolsheviks, is the argument of many people who know Russia well. Nevertheless, we must take the situation as it exists at the moment rather than argue from hypothetical premises. Deniken is reported to be doing well in the south. The Bolsheviks have shown themselves to be worrying greatly about the northern situation. Absence of complete agreement among the Allies has slowed down and retarded action in Siberia. Even the handling of the railway situation has been anything but satisfactory. With all the delay and procrastination, and with the coming of the cold weather so short a time after the armistice had given the Allies a free hand to deal with the Archangel and Riga situations, more than one authority considers matters less hopeless today than was the case at one period.

Helping Omsk Government

"With the Allies supplying Deniken with his needs, or planning to do so within a short time, and with the French attitude toward the Polish situation having gained ascendancy in the allied councils, it is natural to expect that some more definite and decided line of action will be taken toward rendering assistance to the Omsk

Government. It must not be forgotten, however, that, when Hara became Premier of Japan, a decided change of policy toward intervention in Siberia became immediately apparent. Hara was not in favor of Japanese troops remaining in Siberia. He moved away from Siberian soil nearly all of the Japanese forces before the end of last year. It is considered by those who know Hara best, that he would like to see every Japanese soldier out of Siberia, and that any day may see this.

"With the British Government realizing thoroughly that it cannot consider for a moment the imposition of further obligations and duties upon the British Empire along such lines as assistance in administration in parts of the world where Britain has at the moment no organization, and with Japan bound that she will take no action along any line which will in the least conflict with American ideas, there is little danger that any of the Allies will lose an opportunity to express themselves as being anxious that the whole of Siberia, including its railways, shall be left in Russian hands eventually.

"Japan is perhaps more eager than any other of the nations to have it clearly understood by the allied powers that her aims outside of her own territory are purely economic. Japan has had a real change of heart since German militarism has become such a cropper and since America has seen such great changes, not only as regards her war capacity and preparation, but as regards her attitude toward war.

Japanese Policy

"Nothing could be further from the thoughts of Japan at the moment than sending fresh troops to press westward along the Trans-Siberian Railway. The assistance that Japan will render to the Omsk Government will have to be well paid for by the Allies. The price of Japanese action and cooperation is generally a good one. The Allies have paid well for every Japanese destroyer that came into Mediterranean waters. Japan's benefit from the war economically and industrially and what she will get out of the war in the way of material benefit show the wisdom of the policy which Japan has pursued during the greater part of the war. A diplomatic policy which obviously succeeds as it proceeds gains strength rapidly. Japan has in most things fallen in, to a large extent, with allied and

American views regarding the war. This has paid well. To send Japanese troops to Siberia would be anything but acceptable to some of the powers at present represented at Paris at the Peace Conference. Therefore, no one need worry about Japan taking any steps in that direction.

"There is a considerable element in Japan which is worried about American operation of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The whole question of what parts America and Japan should play regarding the railways of far eastern Russia has bristled with points in the discussion of which there has been ample room for argument. John Stevens of the American Railway Commission, is a good railwayman, but no diplomatist. It is an open secret that there has been disagreement with America's plans re Russian railways. The formation of an inter-allied committee ought to straighten this matter out at last. The sooner that is done the sooner the powers can help the Omsk Government, if they agree just how and from whence the help should come. There is a growing advocacy for applying the pressure of isolation to bolshevism. Efficient operation of the Trans-Siberian Railway is of prime necessity to the success of such a policy."

SINN FEIN PEACE DELEGATE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. Sean T. O'Ceallaigh, otherwise Mr. John T. O'Kelly, Sinn Fein member of Parliament for the College Green Division of Dublin, as "the delegate of the Provisional Government of Ireland, and deputy for the College Green Division of Dublin," has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Peace Conference, and to each member of it, in which he states that as the accredited envoy of the Irish Republic, he presents the claim of that government for recognition of the independence of Ireland. The letter points out that at the last election only 26 out of the 105 constituencies in Ireland returned members favorable to the union between Ireland and Great Britain, the remaining 79 members believing in self-determination. Mr. Eamonn (Edmund) de Valera, Mr. Arthur Griffith, and Count Plunkett have been appointed delegates to the Peace Conference, and Mr. O'Kelly requests that a date be fixed for their reception.



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FISCAL DEBATE IN
FRENCH CHAMBERMinister of Finance Says Govern-
ment Policy Is Against Mak-
ing Financial Proposals Until
Enemy's Debt Is FixedA previous article on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on April 8.By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was before a full house that Mr. Klotz, Minister of Finance, began in the name of the government to speak in the financial debate on Thursday, March 13. Many interpellations had been made during the preceding days, and although the orators may have differed as to the manner in which Germany should account herself for her immense debt to the Allies and especially to France, each one agreed that pay she must.

At the beginning of the sitting, Mr. Louis Dubois again drew attention, as he had done before on the budget commission, to the list of abominable atrocities committed by the Germans in the northern and eastern provinces. About 3,633,000 hectares of land, he pointed out, have been absolutely devastated; 1,000,000 horses, 1,500,000 cattle and 3,000,000 sheep have been lost.

"In some places it will be years, in others centuries," he affirmed, "before the soil and subsoil can be made arable."

Inter-Allied Loan

The approximate loss on the coal fields is 4,250,000,000 francs; on metallurgical works, 1,138,000,000 francs; and on wells, canals, stations and railroads, 9,000,000,000 francs! "Our armies in Germany pay for all they use," he continued, "while for the last four years the Germans offered nothing for what they took in France. I expressly demand that accounts be started and a provisional sum immediately fixed, only then will an inter-allied loan be possible." This was also the opinion of Mr. Bouilloux-Lafont and various other speakers, including Mr. Maurice Duteilh, who said that Germany had between 300,000,000,000 and 400,000,000,000 francs capital and in addition possessed enormous means of production; it was from this perpetual wealth, he said, that they must take what they needed—raw material, mining products, customhouse duties, etc.; the Zollverein must be destroyed.

Messrs. Gardey and Renard, speaking in the name of the Radical-Socialist group, made certain criticisms concerning the financial policy of the government. "Let us exact from Germany the indemnities it owes us," said Mr. Gardey. "Its economic machinery is intact. It can pay. But first of all, we must stipulate the exact character of Germany's debt to us and fix the amount. Our fiscal effort will depend upon the decisions of the Peace Conference."

"We have the right," said Mr. Renard, "to indicate what method of payment should be made by the enemy. First, a large sum should be paid down, which would allow us to relieve the strain on our treasury. Can this sum be demanded immediately? We have the declarations of Dr. Helfferich, from which we can gain some idea of the German public fortune."

After Mr. Emmanuel Brousseau had denounced the terrible waste which still continued in certain administrations, especially the Ministry of War, Mr. Klotz began to speak. He was not, however, at his best; being much troubled by frequent interruptions and also by the fact that he was bound to secrecy concerning the debates of the Peace Conference. He gave one the impression of trying to gain time by dwelling upon details and by passing rapidly over those very points which most interested his audience.

France's War Outlay

He declared that from the 1st of August, 1914, to the 31st of March, 1919, the expenses of the government

had been 171,566,000,000 francs, 112,000,000,000 of which had been spent by the Ministry of War! The actual deficit was 750,000,000 francs to which must be added 2,000,000,000 francs for the exchange of bonds; 3,500,000,000 francs for the exchange of marks and 4,000,000,000 francs for the demobilization gratuity.

The country, he continued, must be reconstituted, and this would entail new expenses and deficits. In 1919 the government would balance the budget, but after that who could say what would happen?

Then, replying to his interpellators, Mr. Klotz tried to prove that taxes had been collected as well as possible; he declared that he intended to revise the Cotelet Treaty relative to military transports, and that, in spite of all Mr. Brousseau's assertions, the budgets were as economical as possible.

All these details exasperated the Assembly; a deputy exclaimed: "Speak of your financial policy!"

But this Mr. Klotz stubbornly refused to do. He continued to speak only of the officials whose salaries must be increased. He strongly recommended economy and said he would oppose any excessive expenditure. He then mentioned those future budgets which would amount to 18,000,000,000 a year, and asked how they could be met? By monopolies? In that case the government would have to take the place of manufacturers. By a tax on capital? That kind of tax existed in Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland; at any rate he did not wish to introduce this tax at once. And then, when the patience of his audience was almost exhausted, he made an interesting declaration.

Government Policy

"The policy of the whole government," he said, "is that no financial proposals shall be put before the country until it has been determined upon what basis our enemy is to pay its debt." "When will this be done?" asked Mr. André Lefevre. "With a little delay as possible," replied Mr. Klotz. "It is evident that, in face of the unrest in all countries on account of these necessary discussions, these questions must be decided very soon, especially that concerning the reparation of damages. All jurisprudence and all modern laws, including the German civil code, proclaim the obligation of repairing damage. The enemy must, therefore, restore the provinces it has devastated, and before the amount of this formidable expense is decided a large sum must be paid down. If time is demanded for the payment of this indemnity, guarantees must be given."

"Never," he continued, "has any country contracted a debt so heavy as the one which Germany owes to France. The balance of the budget of tomorrow will be decided by whether our demands receive entire or only partial satisfaction."

Mr. Klotz made another important declaration. "A certain number of orators," he said, "amongst whom are Messrs. Bouilloux-Lafont and Stern, have spoken to the Chamber of a financial league of nations. I myself took the initiative of bringing forward a project for a financial section of the League of Nations. In fact, I consider the League of Nations will be unable to exist and to develop if it does not include this financial section. In conclusion, let me say that so far as the indemnity to be demanded from the enemy is concerned everything the Chamber wishes will be done, and the provisional sum will be demanded."

Mr. Emile Coutant asked whether this was settled. Mr. Klotz replied: "I cannot say more while the discussion is still in progress, but to demand anything whatever of the French taxpayer before the debt of the enemy is fixed would be a mistake which the government will not make."

Mr. Klotz then descended from the tribune, after having gathered together his notes and papers.

Financial League of Nations

Hardly had he done so than Mr. Stern began to advocate the imperative necessity for a financial league of nations. Then came the discussions for the orders of the day; these were numerous. Mr. Klotz asked for an order of the day, "pure and simple, the only one

that leaves the Chamber and the government with their respective responsibilities." Although bitterly reproached by his adversaries and even by some of his friends, Mr. Klotz remained firm and refused to accept any other order of the day.

There was much ardent and controversial discussion. Mr. Augagneur was in favor of issuing a loan with lotteries. Mr. Joseph Denais observed that the interpellators had not been answered. Mr. Dubiez distinguished himself by crying: "Vive Caillaux!" and Mr. de Monzie remarked that the Minister appeared extremely embarrassed.

However, "all's well that ends well," and the Chamber finally carried by 243 votes to 108 the order of the day pure and simple!

COAL PRICES AFFECT
SHIPBUILDING COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—In view of the present agitation among the coal miners, and the possibility of a further increase in the price of coal, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor obtained from a prominent Clyde shipbuilder the following information relative to the effect the price of coal has on the shipbuilding industry.

In comparison with the cost of fuel in 1914, he said, the prices today have increased by 90 per cent. Applying this percentage to the cost of a single vessel of medium tonnage, an advance has taken place, due to coal alone, of £11,000 on the first cost of the vessel. These figures do not include the increased cost of coal used exclusively for keeping the work's plant going, which obviously is an important item in the working charges. In this connection it may be taken that a five-berth shipyard, capable of building vessels up to 500 feet long, would use coal in the form of power and light to the extent of £3000 per annum before the war. If 90 per cent be added for present-day prices, an increase results of £2700.

This means that in the construction of five vessels of the size indicated in 12 months, the increase which has already taken place over pre-war prices amounts to £55,000, plus £2700, or a total of £57,700.

It is apparent in the face of figures such as these that, considering that other increases are being demanded, it is the duty of those responsible for the granting of otherwise of further demands carefully to weigh the question in the light of after effects.

SWEDISH HERRING FISHERIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Up to the present, winter fishing on the west coast has been very profitable during the recent season. From the beginning of the season until the first of February, the amount caught was 319,233 hl. shoal-herring, and 14,472 hl. trawl-herring, or 333,705 hl. in all. The value of the shoal-herring is estimated at 13,600,000 kronor, and of the trawl-herring at 3,400,000 kronor, the sum total up to now amounting to 17,000,000 kronor. The amount caught during the same period in 1917-1918 was 201,509 hl. shoal herring and 55,651 hl. trawl-herring, a total of 257,160 hl. the shoal-herring being valued at 5,300,000 kronor, and trawl-herring at 2,500,000 kronor, making a total of 7,800,000 kronor.

Few people realize the magnitude of this State of nearly a million square miles; fewer people appreciate its remarkable diversity of natural resources. In the north and northwest subarctic areas are rich pastoral acreages already supporting more than 8,000,000 sheep and nearly 1,000,000 cattle; on the northwest coast are the pearl fisheries which in the year prior to the war produced gems to the value of £88,000 and shell worth £241,000; in the center and far east are the gold mines from which to

TRADE REVIVAL FOR
AUSTRALIAN STATEGreat Prosperity Expected by
Western Australia With Re-
turn of Soldiers — Magnitude
of War Effort of StateSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, West Australia.—Now that her task as a participant in the Great War has been completed, the State of Western Australia is expecting a great revival of industrial prosperity. For four years the people have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the furtherance of the allied cause. Gold miners went in their thousands from the Golden Mile and the mining centers "out back"; timber hewers heard the call in the innermost parts of the magnificent forests of jarrah and karri, and went, leaving the mills to be closed; pearlers beached their luggers on the shores of Roebuck Bay and journeyed hundreds of miles to the nearest camp of training; pastoralists, wheat-growers, and orchardists swelled the army.

More than one in seven of the total population volunteered to fight. More than one in ten were accepted, and sent overseas. From one-sixteenth of the population of Australia, Western Australia provided nearly one-tenth of the Australian imperial force. Western Australia contributed to the Commonwealth war loans \$5,575,476; to the funds of the Red Cross Society £192,162; to the Australian Trench Comforts Fund £65,296; to the Y. M. C. A. for war work £63,316, and to the Belgian Relief Fund more than £30,000. A local fund for the support of soldiers' dependents received £116,752, and is still being maintained. These are only a few figures. In all, the cash offerings alone were nearly £7,000,000 for the war.

Industries Affected
All this has not been done without detriment to the industrial life of the State. Lack of skilled miners and increased treatment costs have resulted in a reduced gold output from the mines; most of the big timber mills were closed until the beginning of this year, both because there were not sufficient men to work them, and because there was no output for the wood; the area under crop on the wheat belt has been seriously curtailed for lack of labor, and the fruit-growing industry has been retarded for want of export facilities, while the war completely dislocated the pearl shell market and the industry at Broome, in the Northwest, has been largely stagnant. The one primary industry which has progressed is that of wool-growing, and this, largely because of the disposal of the clip, in common with that of the other states, to the Imperial Government.

Few people realize the magnitude of this State of nearly a million square miles; fewer people appreciate its remarkable diversity of natural resources. In the north and northwest subarctic areas are rich pastoral acreages already supporting more than 8,000,000 sheep and nearly 1,000,000 cattle; on the northwest coast are the pearl fisheries which in the year prior to the war produced gems to the value of £88,000 and shell worth £241,000; in the center and far east are the gold mines from which to

date has been won £139,000,000 worth of precious metal; in the fertile coastal areas of the southwest are orchards, covering 21,000 acres and exporting yearly 200,000 cases of prime apples and other fruits, and vineyards of nearly 3000 acres; further south are dairy farms supplying raw material to butter and bacon factories which are rapidly increasing in number, intermingled with majestic forests of karri and jarrah, whose aggregate products are second in value to those of the gold mines; and on the eastern wheat belt are rich wheat farms.

Gold Mining Declines

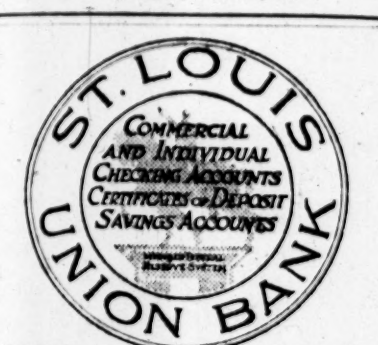
Though still the State's leading wealth producer, gold mining is today a declining enterprise. Since 1903, when the industry reached its zenith with an output of £8,770,000, the gold yield has, with the exception of a temporary recovery in 1913, steadily fallen. Apart from war conditions, this shrinkage is to a very large extent due to the exhaustion of the phenomenally rich surface discoveries made in the early nineties, and to the fact that most of the gold now won is obtained from low-grade ores. During last year there was an intensified search for rarer metals, and consequently the optimists among mining men are anticipating the rejuvenation of many one-time producers and the working of new metal yields in all parts of the state. It is beyond doubt that Western Australia still possesses vast stores of mineral wealth, and with this in mind those interested in the industry are urging the government to liberalize its policy of assistance to prospectors, especially returned soldiers, many of whom have already been equipped and sent into the interior. So far, £4,718,000 worth of copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and other minerals have been produced, in addition to the gold yield.

The decline of mining has centered the hopes of the people in the agricultural industry as the main source of future prosperity. Governments have pushed forward to the utmost the development of the farming areas. The wheat belt of the State cannot be defined with exactitude. Nobody yet knows how far east it will prove a sound proposition to grow wheat. This much, however, is certain: that to make an assured livelihood the farmer must combine sheep-raising with the production of grain. If only a portion of the State will grow wheat, there is little of it that cannot carry stock. The wheat belt itself is practically unsurpassed for rearing high class merinos and growing high quality wool. A stock raising industry of the magnitude that is likely, however, must have facilities for the export of canned and frozen beef and mutton. At Wyndham, in the extreme north, the government is completing works which have cost more than £500,000.

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AUSTRALIA TO ERECT
MILITARY AERODROMESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's aviation program, civil and military, has not been fully disclosed. It is probable that the latter will take precedence, partly owing to the disapproval of the Postmaster-General, Mr. W. Webster, against experimenting with aerial mail in Australia.

Provision has been made for the erection of an aerodrome at a cost of £50,000 for defense purposes, a number of the best military aeroplanes have been secured and steps have been taken which will probably place naval and military air services under one central control.

JAPAN'S LINERS FOR EUROPE

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Scandinavia

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—According to a recent statement in a Danish newspaper, the big Japanese shipping company, Nippon-Yusen-Kaisha, will in the near future start a direct line of steamships between Japan and Scandinavia. The company, which at present has not less than seven lines to South America, will start several new lines to England and the Mediterranean countries as soon as possible. The new Scandinavian line, it is considered, will be of great importance in the exchange of goods between Scandinavia and the East.

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LANDS RESTORED TO INDIAN OWNERS

Valuable Ground in Lummi Reservation in Northwestern Part of Washington Taken From the White Claimants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The alienation of lands that had been set apart for the exclusive use of American Indians by the government of the United States, into the hands of members of other races, has recently met with correction at different points on the Pacific Coast, where the United States Government has intervened and, securing a reversal of judgments of the lower courts, has restored the lands to their Indian owners.

A recent decision of this kind is that of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which has been handed down in this city in connection with valuable lands in the Lummi Indian Reservation in the northwestern part of the State of Washington.

The land in question was an island situated in the Lummi River, later known as the Nooksack River, at the point where one of the mouths of this stream empties into Bellingham Bay and one into the Gulf of Georgia, this island having been set apart for the use of Indians by a treaty between the United States and the Indian tribes made on Jan. 22, 1855, the Indians receiving the right in this land in consideration of their relinquishment of their right to larger tracts of land.

The Lummi Indian Reservation, in which the island is located, was established by proclamation of President Grant on Nov. 22, 1873, in which the tract was "set apart for the use and occupation of the Daminich and other allied tribes of Indians." In that same year, however, Washington Territory had the reservation surveyed, and later the State of Washington sold the land to white citizens.

The United States District Court decided the case in favor of these claimants, but the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has now reversed that decision and restored the land to the Indians.

One of the chief points involved in the controversy was the true location of the mouth of the east fork of the Lummi or Nooksack River. At the trial the government introduced in evidence certain hydrographic maps made by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1856 and 1857. The white claimants "produced no information as to the location of the mouth of the river at any time prior to 1868, while the government has produced evidence of its position in 1855, the year in which the treaty was made," says the decision. "That evidence, uncontradicted and unimpeached, and

sustained as it is by the hydrographic maps which the court below, erroneously we think, discredited, together with the proof of the general understanding of the Indians that the treaty fixed the eastern line of their reservation on the line running from Point Francis to Treaty Rock, is sufficient to sustain the contention of the government."

INDUSTRIAL CREDIT LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The British Columbia Government, following representations dealing with unemployment made by a delegation from all the Victoria returned-soldiers' organizations, has adopted a new policy to deal with repatriation. The appointment of an industrial commissioner has been decided upon and a loan of \$2,000,000 is to be raised to be used for industrial credits. Next year, if the plan proves a success and it is found more money is needed to carry on, it will be voted. The money will be utilized for industrial credits similarly to the agricultural credits administered by the Land Settlement Board. To provide the funds a domestic loan will be issued, the first provincial one in British Columbia so that to this extent the people are being asked to justify the policy of the government regarding repatriation. Premier Oliver in making announcement of the plan for industrial credits said it had been decided upon because of the failure of the Dominion Government to deal with the matter on the basis of a national responsibility.

HELPING STEEL INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MADOC, Ontario.—The Hastings branch of the Canadian Mining Institute is asking the Dominion Government to grant a bonus of \$1 a ton on all iron ores mined in Hastings district, and thus make possible the development of a national iron and steel industry using Canadian material, as 94 per cent of the iron ore melted in Canadian furnaces in 1918 was imported. Canada has large iron ore resources, but miners require aid. The Hastings mining men also desire to develop the use of electrical power in smelting Canadian domestic ores.

CONTROL OF PRESCRIPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Amendments to the Prohibition Act which will lead to a more rigid enforcement have been passed by the Legislature. They provide that hereafter all doctors' prescriptions shall be issued upon forms supplied by the Prohibition Commissioner, and numbered serially to prevent the undue issuance of prescriptions by any medical man. Any person operating a liquor warehouse must make regular reports to the commissioner of the amount of liquor taken in and shipped out. Advertising of liquor is prohibited.

MAY DAY RALLIES IN DEBS' INTEREST

Five Thousand Meetings Planned by Socialists, With a Special Program of Speeches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Coinciding with the statement issued to the press at Washington, District of Columbia, by A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, that he would not feel called upon to consider any petition requesting clemency for Eugene V. Debs, the National Socialist Party here announced that attempts will be made to hold 5000 meetings on May 1 to help keep Debs out of jail.

It is further stated that, in order to aid the movement, the Socialists "are preparing and sending out a special program of speeches by convicted Socialists. Such May day speeches have already been secured," it is stated, "from Eugene V. Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare, Rose Pastor Stokes, Adolph Gerner, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Kruse, Irwin St. John Tucker and others."

The four last named were convicted in the Federal Court at Chicago recently of violating the Espionage Act, and were sentenced to the Federal Prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. They are now at large on bond, pending a review of their cases in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the envelope containing the announcement of the May Day meetings planned by the Socialist Party was also an announcement for a "Freedom convention" planned for July 3 to 5, and which, it is stated, was called by the "National League for the Release of Political Prisoners." An attack therein is made on the federal judges and the Espionage Act. Though both announcements were mailed in the same envelope, one bears the address of the Socialist Party and the other a different address, purporting to be that of the league.

ALIENS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia.—Mr. David Whiteside, member of the Legislature for this riding, has been asked by the Great War Veterans Association to vacate his seat and allow a returned soldier to contest it. The veterans are dissatisfied with the

treatment accorded returned men by the provincial government and particularly with the appointment of a civilian to take charge of the provincial labor bureau. Mr. Whiteside has not yet replied. The association has also passed a resolution calling on the government to pass legislation prohibiting aliens from owning land in British Columbia or leasing it for longer than 12 months.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY COMMISSION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Representatives of various organizations affiliated with the highway movement in the United States met here yesterday and organized to urge the passage of a bill at the next session of Congress for the creation of a federal highway commission, to be composed of five members, to be appointed by the President.

One of the questions raised at the meeting was whether or not the bill as proposed covered the question of national highways built over railroad land. It was declared that in Nebraska and Kansas, and some other western states, federal aid for road building cannot be obtained on certain highways because the land is owned by the railroads. The Union Pacific owns a large amount of land in Nebraska. It was pointed out, and counties on the Lincoln Highway that make use of railroad land for highways lease it at \$25 a year for each county. It was suggested that a provision be put into the bill to provide for the taking over of railroad land for highway purposes.

WOMEN CONSTABLES IN MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CARO, Michigan.—Four women constables will enforce the law in Junata Township, Michigan, after the election in April. Mrs. Edith Toohey, Mrs. Margaret Sheppard, Miss Elizabeth Farnum, and Mrs. Margaret Leonard are the candidates, and their election is made certain by the fact that but one ticket is in the field.

POWER TO CONFER DEGREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Gov. Simon Bamberger has signed a bill passed by the Legislature granting the University of Utah power to confer degrees.

FEDERAL HOUSING GRANT FOR MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The ideas of the Administrative Commission of the City of Montreal as to the disposal of the fund of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, which will be handed over to the city by the Quebec Government, as a part of the federal housing grant, were outlined by E. R. Decary, to a representative delegation which conferred with the authorities at the City Hall. The delegation consisted of fully 50 members of Montreal's varied activities, such as the Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce, the Builders Association, the Trades and Labor Council, The Fabian Society and the City Improvement League.

The intention of the City Administrative Commissioners, said Mr. Decary, was to appoint an independent body of men under the control of the Administrative Commission, to take charge of the building scheme. Their idea was to name a committee of five public-spirited, independent people to assume charge of the housing project and carry it out on behalf of the City of Montreal.

The manager would organize his office on a working basis, which would include an accounting and inspection department. Plans and specifications of houses for the workers would be prepared, and when a workman made a request for money with which to build a house, he would, if he had no building plans of his own, have the opportunity of selecting a plan to his taste, and after the details had been arranged the money would be lent to him. From time to time his house would be inspected to see that the borrower carried out the specifications on which the loan had been made. The worker would be at liberty to build himself, or by contract, providing he conformed to the plans and specifications on which the loan had been approved.

It was the intention of the commission to give precedence to direct labor in advancing the money, after which the balance would be at the disposal of contracting firms, who might undertake the building of

houses for the workers. Money would be lent for a period of 20 years, at about 5 1/2 per cent, the fraction of 1 per cent being to cover the cost of administering the fund, or if the borrower preferred to pay for a sinking fund the charge would be 7 per cent, by which at the end of 20 years the loan would have been paid up. The chairman defined workers as meaning "all low-salaried men, and not necessarily men who worked with pick and shovel."

PRINTING PAPER FOR AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Some few months back the officials from the printing department of the Australian Commonwealth and the Victorian Government paid a visit to Canada and the United States. According to a letter from Mr. D. H. Ross of the Canadian Trade Commission which is stationed at Melbourne, Australia, orders for over \$100,000 worth of printing paper were given during this visit in about equal proportions from each country. If the initial bulk shipments are satisfactory, it is anticipated that in future the federal and state printing offices in the Commonwealth will, to a much larger extent than hitherto,

import a considerable portion of their requirements from Canadian mills. Mr. Ross in the course of his communication says that he is advised "that the Australian Commonwealth restrictions on imports are gradually being removed and that unless something unforeseen occurs trade in Australia is likely to be freed from any of the wartime regulations in the near future. Trade is undoubtedly in a state of transition and importers do not know how to proceed in view of possible declines in both original overseas costs and ocean freights."

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Herbert Ames, chairman of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, recently stated to the Pensions Committee of Parliament that the fund had now on hand between \$5,000,000 and \$9,000,000. The present expenditure was \$750,000 per month, which is decreasing monthly by about 10 per cent. Sir Herbert, in view of the fact that the patriotic fund is nearly at the end of its work, made a plea on behalf of the widows of Imperial, French, Italian and Belgian reservists who had fought for the Allies.



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MUSIC

A New Work in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Mich.—Oscar Gahlin, which offered for the Thursday and Saturday subscription concerts an unusually delightful program, done splendidly at the Saturday matinee, though not so well on Thursday. The Brahms variations on an original theme were followed by Daniel Gregory Mason's song cycle on the poems of Witter Bynner, "Russians," sung by Reinhold Werrenrath. Then there was one of the inevitables, the aria "Vision fugitive" from Massenet's "Hérodiade," and the program concluded with Schumann's "Spring" symphony in B flat.

Mr. Mason's cycle, which was sung in Chicago early in the season, divided the audience into groups, sarcastically censorious on the one hand and enthusiastically approving on the other. The present writer will remember the cycle as one of the two most impressive contemporary American compositions in the considerable list of them produced by Mr. Gahlin. This year, the other being John Powell's "Rhapsodie No. 2" for orchestra and piano. Mr. Mason owes much to Strauss, but more to his own sense of the dramatic; and, although in at least two of the five songs the music is no better than Mr. Bynner's quite indifferent words, in the others both words and music represent a lofty achievement. It is hardly necessary to say that not with a microscope could one detect what Gounod might recognize as a melody, and that the music flows by extraordinary progressions in strange harmonies. The Brahms variations were played with great solitude. The Schumann symphony was not impressively done on Thursday, and on Saturday too slow a tempo affected the ballad-like slow movement; there is also the fundamental fact that Schumann was not essentially a symphonist. But on Saturday, coming out of Arcadia into a warm, sunny afternoon, the woodwind music stayed with one, and one thanked Mr. Gahlin for a very effective tribute to the young season.

Sunday local choruses, with the orchestra, brought out several works including the youthful cantata, "The Blessed Damozel," of Debussy. An admirer of the gifted Frenchman finds one or two banal moments in the work, and an admirer of Rossetti deplors Debussy's imperfect appreciation of the poem. Yet the peculiar inherent musical qualities of the pre-Raphaelite people's work is apparent. Charles Frederic Morse, director of the choruses, has been especially successful in the building up of his male chorus, the Orpheus Club.

Mischa Elman made his second appearance of the season here early in the week, fully satisfying a large audience; and the Trio de Lutece, under the auspices of the Chamber Music Society, gave free concerts Sunday at the Detroit Museum of Art and Tuesday at Central High School, and the usual Monday night concert at the Hotel Pontchartrain.

The feature of the week, however, was the song cycle of Mr. Mason. How insignificant by comparison, it made even so intrinsically lovely a work as the Massenet aria!

Minneapolis Season Ends

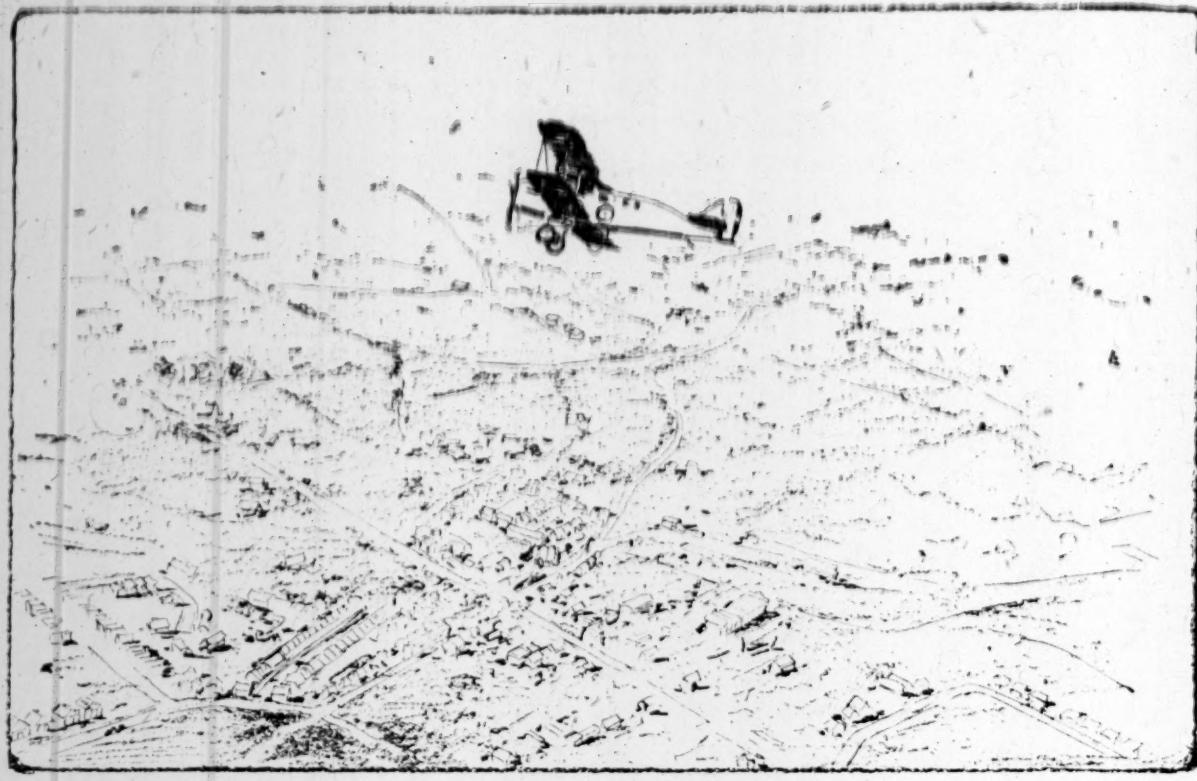
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Three "final" concerts gave something of the aspect of a Bernhardt farewell to the close of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra's season. The series of Friday evening concerts ended on March 28, the last Sunday afternoon popular concert was given March 30, and an extra popular concert on Tuesday evening, April 1, really brought orchestral music here to its summer silence.

The orchestra, reduced to 50 members, will leave Minneapolis on its Thirteenth Annual Spring Tour April 13. The tour will open in Winnipeg, Manitoba, at a three-day festival given in connection with the Winnipeg Oratorio Society, of which John J. Moncrieff is conductor and moving spirit. The orchestra's tour soloists, with Percy Grainger, pianist, and Anna Fitzgerald, soprano, will supplement the orchestral and choral programs.

The tour will take the orchestra south to Louisville, Kentucky, east to Akron, Ohio, and west to Emporia, Kansas. June 1 the orchestra, resuming its full membership of 85, will appear for four days at the Chicago North Shore Festival, Evanston, Illinois, returning home June 6 and disbanding until the opening of the next season in October.

The last Friday evening concert brought forward for the first time this season Beethoven's C minor symphony, which received, on the whole, the best performance in the orchestra's history. Though one may question Mr. Oberholfer's judgment in employing rubato in the direct utterance of the constantly reiterated "fate" theme of the first movement, one cannot gainsay the forcefulness of his reading, his dynamic power, or his exquisite comprehension of the colorful value of the woodwind passages in relieving the almost severe symmetry of the design. The two consolatory themes of the andante were beautifully read and the graceful patterns of their variations traced with deftness and appreciation. To the second allegro, which is really a scherzo, Mr. Oberholfer imparts a mysterious, dusky humor that leaps with an effect of sudden sunshine into the radiant C major chords of the triumphant finale. Debussy's two nocturnes, "Cloude" and "Festivals" were their skill in the interpretation of music so delicately fashioned that it seems the fleeting memory of a dream rather than tonal facts, being sympathetically aided by his responsive musicians. For the first time Minneapolis music lovers heard the theme and variations from Tchaikovsky's Suite for Orchestra in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © by Central News, London

The flight of the D. H. 4

PRACTICAL FUTURE OF AIRCRAFT

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by G. Holt Thomas, managing director of the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, which, with its associate companies, is the largest aircraft undertaking in the world.

LONDON, England—There is one predominant fact to be remembered when one considers the development of commercial flying and the place it is destined to take in the world's systems of transport. This fact is the all-importance of the speed of aircraft, which, granted we can—as we shall—obtain reliability in operation, will bring it commercial loads. The scope of aircraft, in fact, is not to supplant but to supplement the world's existing methods of travel; to become, indeed, the medium of transport for all the purely high speed traffic of the world.

Today we are engaged upon the organization of aerial routes throughout the world; and, when this organization is completed, it will be possible for passengers, mails, and light, urgently consigned goods to be transported to any part of the world, by air, at an average speed as great as 100 miles an hour; and this will mean that, thanks to the coming of the great era of high-speed aerial transport, there will be no part of the earth's surface more than four days' journey from London by air!

World-Wide Flights

Sydney, for example, will only be a four days' trip; Baghdad will be reached in a day and a half; Cape Town and all the British possessions in Africa will be only a few days' journey away by air. And the certainty of being able to make all these world-wide flights, and to make them regularly, is now purely a question of a minute and highly detailed organization.

These wonderful developments by air are no longer a question of romantic imagination; they will become, almost immediately, a matter of absolute and concrete fact. Our preparations are, indeed, already on their way to completion to link up the entire globe by means of a high-speed system of aerial ways. And, from the point of view of civilization, these

send a letter to Paris in the morning from London and have a reply back in London again well before the close of the business day, these aerial services, when they are well patronized by the commercial world, will speed up to an extraordinary extent the whole routine and system of business. They will make it possible to complete in a few hours a business transaction which has previously taken days. The idea, in fact, of being able to send letters and light goods all over the world at an average speed of 100 miles an hour opens up a vista which is simply revolutionary from the business point of view.

It should be noted that already, thanks to the wonderful developments of the last few years, we have aircraft suitable for our immediate purpose. But what we have not created yet, what we are, as I have said, now in process of creating, is the organization of our aerial ways; with the alighting grounds, day and night signaling, wireless stations, and meteorological departments which will be vital to success if we are to maintain a regular service and to carry mails with the punctuality and reliability which will certainly be expected by the business world.

Relay System

The keynote of our organization is that we shall not take any risk of breakdown, however small, that it is possible to guard against. With this end in view, our main aerodromes will be linked together by a chain of emergency alighting grounds placed at 10-mile intervals, and on any one of which, during a flight—provided that he is maintaining a reasonable altitude—a pilot will be able to glide down and make a safe landing should his motor fail. This is the keynote of our organization—the provision of a regular aerial way. All these grounds will be numbered, and provided with telephones and wireless, and relief machines will be stationed at frequent intervals along a route. If, therefore, an express mail machine descends through engine failure while flying, say between London and Paris, all the pilot will have to do is to telephone for a relief machine. This will be on the spot almost at once, and the mail-bags will be again on their way after only a few minutes' delay.

Remembering that aeroplane engines now approach in reliability those of motor-cars, and in view of the safeguards we shall provide, one can certainly say that on a well-organized route we shall be able to obviate the risks and delays of forced landings that, from the point of view of the maintenance of a service, they will become negligible.

After very exhaustive study, I may now give it as my considered opinion that the interruption of an organized air service by adverse weather would not be sufficiently frequent, even in early days, to deprive it of its utility from a business point of view. When, in fact, we have completed the organization on which we are engaged, and on which so much depends, and have gained a certain amount of preliminary experience, I am convinced we shall obtain as great a reliability with an air service as is obtained today with any other form of transit which the public has come to regard as being commercially dependable.

No Spectacular Aims

Even with such immense possibilities as lie immediately before us, and such as I have indicated briefly, I should like to make the point that we upon whom will fall the responsibility of actually starting these first aerial services do not by any means desire a very rapid or spectacular development of flying. Such is far from being the case. It is not logical, as a matter of fact, to expect that in the very early days of commercial flying there will be any widespread desertion of land and sea travel in favor of travel by air. The habit of using aircraft when one is in a hurry will only be acquired gradually. And this, at any rate from my point of view, will be just as it should be. I hope, in fact, that mails and parcels will, at first, form the chief part of our loads. Naturally the mail machines will be able to accommodate a certain number of passengers whenever they are required to do so; and one may reckon that the majority of these passengers will, at first, be government officials, with a fair sprinkling of tourists, and no doubt a certain number of business men of the type who will have sufficient initiative to be the first to save time by traveling by air. In this way, with mails and goods acting as the standby of our first services, we shall encourage people gradually to fly.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Despite the efforts of libraries to make the public understand the pressing needs of the overseas forces for reading matter—much more insistent today than during the progress of hostilities, it would seem that the average citizen thinks the war over, and that all needs and demands connected therewith have been suddenly and magically canceled. One of the library centers of war-book distribution reports the receipt of a letter from a rural clergyman to the effect that since the close of the war has made unnecessary any further distribution of books to soldiers, he supposed that some disposition will be made of the thousands of volumes now reposing uselessly in camp libraries and elsewhere. He therefore puts in a request for 3000 volumes or so to establish a library in his own town.

A truly great work has been done by the American Library Association in its war service. In all, it has shipped more than 2,000,000 volumes to France. Each section of the American ambulance service has received a book collection, and a similar provision has been made for Americans in the Polish Army and the Mallet Reserve. Two hundred and sixty-four military organizations in the American expeditionary force have been given their own libraries, and this form of direct service is being rapidly extended. American troops in England have received in excess of 128,000 volumes; 25,000 books have gone to American troops in Russia, and 11,000 to American prisoners in Germany.

In Neuchateau, Vosges, France, an American librarian, Miss Eleanor Gleason, is engaged in a very interesting service distributing books to the men in that section. The American Library Association has established a library at this point, and also sends the traveling libraries to stations in the Chaumont district and other remote points that cannot be reached by direct circulation from the Neuchateau Library.

Yet, or perhaps because of this very success (for the progress of the work has revealed possibilities of which no one could have been persuaded when this labor of love was inaugurated), the need continues and will continue for a long while to come; and if every town in the United States should be able to give instead of hoping to receive 3000 books, the supply would not be superfluous. And whether the soldier stands with books heaped about his feet, while he skillfully balances a pile which pushes up his chin, as the familiar poster shows him, or whether his sailor companion sits smiling upon a hill of books with one in each hand, the legend remains veracious—"He still needs books."

Among the city libraries which have done excellently in this work, the Boston Public Library is in the front rank. Walter W. Simmons, assistant to Charles F. D. Belden, Massachusetts director of the Library War Service, states that 175,000 volumes have been shipped from that library for the use of men "over there or over here." Also, 235 cases of magazines, or about 41 tons in weight, 87 cases of which were sent overseas to be used for the men returning on transports.

Then there are the magazines. A telegram recently received from Carl H. Milam, acting director of the Library War Service in France, urges fervently that the people continue sending magazines on the Burleson plan, and urges magazines to continue the Burleson notice on their cover. It appears that the supply of magazines streaming abroad under the Burleson plan dropped almost to nothing when the armistice was signed. This was, of course, due to the misapprehension that they would no longer be required. Testimonies multiply to the good these magazines do. They can be made available for moving troops when books are not; hospital hours are unobtainable; to arrive in a strange port and find fresh magazines awaiting the eager hand is a pleasant experience, making the sailor know, as he cannot be too often assured, that he is not forgotten. In a country so flooded with periodicals as the United States, there should certainly be no interruption of this kindly movement of books through the medium of the public libraries, and other channels open to city dwellers.

A bill authorizing the incorporation of a free public library in the town of Amherst, Massachusetts, has been reported in the Senate of the State. The bill provides that George Harris, formerly of Amherst, now of New York City, John M. Tyler and George Cutler Jr., both of Amherst, trustees under the will and codicils of Samuel Minot Jones, late of Morristown, New Jersey, formerly of Amherst, and their successors, shall constitute a corporation under the name of The Jones Library. Incorporated, with rights to found and maintain the library under the provisions of the will, and to purchase, or acquire with the consent of the town, a suitable plot of land and erect a building for its accommodation.

The Binghamton (New York) Public Library has issued a fine list of books on scouting, the printing of which was all done by the Boy Scouts of the high and night schools.

Branches of the Panama Canal Library have been opened in club-houses at Ancon and at Balboa, with about 400 books at the first-named station, and 500 at the second. The service is free under certain simple regulations.

The position of high school librarian in the State of New York is henceforth to be governed by a definite system of grading and certification, according to a decision of the Board of Regents of the University. This measure meets with the approval of library authorities because it tends to put the library on a professional basis, and recognizes it as a necessary part of

the educational system; and because it is seen that the adoption of such a system for school libraries foreshadows the time when a similar system will be applied to public libraries. The public library has always claimed to be an integral part of the American system of public education, and has asked for and won support on this understanding. The head of every public library, it is argued, occupies a position of definite educational responsibility. Upon his ability to meet this responsibility depends in a large measure the value of that institution, and the return it makes for support from the community and the state. When a state has established by law a tax for the library on the ground that it is an educational institution, it is logically forced to provide for guarantees insuring that it will fulfill the conditions upon which the tax is based. So, as Public Libraries says, "Some definite system, then, of grading public libraries and of prescribing the necessary qualifications for the administrative heads of different grades of libraries, is both a logical and a practical necessity for any further sound library development in this State, and is the one great problem now demanding consideration and solution."

SOLDIERS WELCOME LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—What opportunities lie before the government of British Columbia in formulating a definite policy of land settlement for returned soldiers are contained in a report of the Reconstruction Committee of the Legislature. More co-operation between the Province and Dominion is urged. There is at present, according to the report, a lack of definite information concerning areas upon which returned soldiers can locate. To obviate this it is suggested that a voluntary civil organization should be established in connection with the Land Settlement Board in each constituency. This organization should be assisted by local, municipal and government assessors, government agents and other local authorities to be known as the Soldier Settlement Welcome League. The main duty was to extend assistance to the soldiers in settlement on the land, to inventory all the lands available, or possible of being made available for soldier settlement, and to place all such information at the disposal of those organizations having the matter of soldiers' settlement in hand.

BIG LIQUOR SEIZURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Over a hundred cases containing all kinds of whisky and 121 gallons of alcohol, having a total value of about \$20,000, were seized in a factory here by plainclothes policemen, and five men were arrested on charges of violating the Ontario Temperance Act. Jacob Krasnow, the owner of the premises, according to statements made by the policemen, was selling the alcohol for \$25 a gallon, more than double the buying price.

DOWER RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The British Columbia Legislature has given unanimous approval to the idea of dower rights for women. The resolution dealing with the subject called for securing to a wife one-third life interest in the realty owned by her husband, and also requested the government to take into consideration the advisability of introducing a bill to bring the plan into effect at the earliest possible moment.

CLEVELAND IDEA OF WAR MEMORIAL

Dean of School of Art Proposes Building to Reaffirm Faith of the United States in Education as Only Guide in Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A conference between members of seven patriotic veteran associations of this city with the Cuyahoga County commissioners and, later, with the Cuyahoga County delegation to the Ohio Legislature, for the purpose of increasing the amount of \$250,000 in bonds, which has already been voted for the construction of a war memorial in Cleveland, to the sum of \$1,250,000, has brought that subject again into prominence here.

The committee on art and architecture of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce made the question of a war memorial a matter of special consideration.

F. R. Weeks, one of the directing architects of the Cleveland City Planning Commission, which has the power under existing ordinances "to control the design and location of works of art which are or may become the property of the city, and to approve all works of art and their proposed location before the city can become the owner of them," was emphatic in declaring that undue haste in providing for such a memorial would be of the greatest harm to the entire project.

Henry Turner Bailey, dean of the Cleveland School of Art, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The memorial to our returned soldiers should be a splendid and vital thing. While recording the past, its whole spirit should be prophetic. What the Allies have begun, allied effort will bring to even larger and richer fruition. Personally I would avoid a museum filled with dusty relics. Let Cleveland do something that will turn the faces of succeeding generations toward the future. A monumental building on Western Reserve Campus, on the axis of Euclid Avenue, before it diverges to the left, beyond 107th Street; an impressive structure of white marble, the administration building of the allied institutions which will constitute in the near future the University of Cleveland, surrounded by a heroic group symbolizing the great victory of the Allies in 1918, would be worth while. Such a building, all glorious with mural decorations, celebrating the victories on the earth, in the sea, under the sea, and in the air, which ushered in the League of Nations and the new day for the whole world, would be the best memorial. Such a memorial would reaffirm America's faith in education as the only leader in democracy," and the invincible guardian of the world's peace."

CANADIAN FELDSPAR OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—Some of the feldspar mining companies in Frontenac County have resumed operations on a small scale, but the former activity is not anticipated for some time. At present, the demand for feldspar is being met by importations from Carolina and Maryland. The Frontenac mines were not able to meet the competition, as the railway rates increased 100 per cent during the war. The mica situation in this district is not lively at present.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE FOR SALE

Bargain—1916 Cole Big Six

Excellent condition throughout
Needs to be run to be appreciated.

PRICE \$1000.00

SNOW COOMBS & McBEATH Inc.

889 Boylston St., Boston

ON CHESTNUT STREET

Boston, above Charles, house of 15 rooms and 4 baths, with basement of four rooms and two porches at present rented as suites; fourth floor, large and beautiful studio now occupied by owner, with slight alterations can be rearranged for private dwelling; ample room for garage; back yard opening on to street. Tel. Haymarket 1507 or Z 30 Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR SALE—Two fine Grandfather clocks.

Address for particulars, W. B. ROWE, New Bedford, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSES

WANTED—Furn. house to accommodate 20 adults for summer months; easy commuting distance to Boston. A 78 Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

INFANTS NURSE—Capable, of some years experience, desires position with infant in need of special care, or child. Excellent references. Give particulars in last position, L. E. H. Co., Belmont 35 J or address Z 76 Monitor Office, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted for one or two adults by a thoroughly capable, trustworthy lady; good home rather than high wages. Refs. exchanged. Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, 5 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass., or those Dr. 724 R.

EXP. kindergarten with exceptional references wishes position as nursery governess during summer months. Would prefer not being confined to city. N 102 Monitor Office, Boston.

HONEST Swiss woman desires to clean building, care for business person's apartment, or general housework. Refs. MRS. ROSE WELLS, 21 Mechanic St., Roxbury, Mass.

SCOTTISH WOMAN, capable, exp. traveller, trained scientific housekeeper, desires position, charge of home. Address J. L. H., W. C. A., Elm St., Toronto, Canada.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MANAGER FOR BRANCH OFFICE

MUST be capable, reliable, have had good training, knowledge of fur business desirable but not absolutely necessary. Give experience and references. Address EE 152 Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

CAPABLE FOREMAN

A careful, practical foreman for bushing room who will be responsible for high grade work in this department; this position is with one of Seattle's largest clothing stores; in returning give full particulars as to experience and references. Address 619 Joshua Green Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

MAN as head clerk in retail paint store in Boston, Mass. Must be thoroughly familiar with paint line. Good salesman, able to buy goods, keep stock properly, and demonstrate ability. State experience, salary expected. Give references. Address L 20 Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—All round binder, specially skilled in manufacture of book-jackets, book-covers, by mail plant in San Francisco. Non-union. Good pay, chance for advancement. Address R. P., 1100 First National Bank Bldg., S. F.

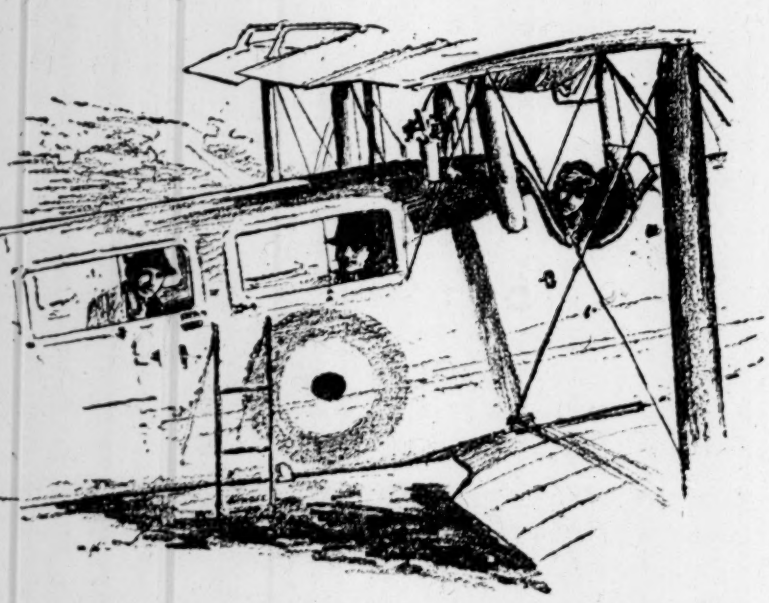
EDITOR WANTED—For western Masonic publication established 72 years; must be high class; state salary expected to start experience, etc. Room 207, 121 Second St., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—All around man for dry cleaning establishment. Must be able to do fancy spotting and pressing. Address R. J. THOMAS, 1827 West 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE bookkeeper and stenographer desires position; good references. Address 1100, First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of executive work, desires position. Address J 1100, First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © by Central News, London

The D. H. 4 converted into two-seater passenger machine

STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Hon. D. J. Reid, Minister of Railways, has given formal notice of a resolution and bill providing for the incorporation of the Canadian National Railway Company. The company, as its name signifies, will have control of the Canadian Northern System and the Canadian Government Railways. Provision is made for the appointment by the government, of not less than five, or more than 15 directors of the company who will control and operate the government system.

CANADIAN WAR MEASURES ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In answer to a question by the Hon. Dr. Beland, former Postmaster-General of Canada, the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, replied that the War Measures Act of Canada would expire upon the conclusion of peace as promulgated by order-in-council.

great developments of aeronautics will be of almost incalculable importance. This much, at any rate, is certain. The development of aerial transport will be of vital importance to the British Empire, and will have a vast influence for good upon the whole of its trade and business relations. Immediately the organization is completed which is now in hand, we shall have relays of aeroplanes, all flying to scheduled times along prepared routes, and capable of carrying passengers, letters, and parcels right round the world at a speed more than twice that possible by any existing method of transport.

New Speed Era

What this will mean to the business world can readily be imagined. Speed, which is the whole essence of aerial transport, has always been of extreme importance to the business world; and today, standing as we do at the dawn of a new era, it is even more important than it has ever been before. Here, then, lies the value of an aerial mail service. Carrying letters for long distances at a speed of 100 miles an hour, and making it possible to

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Connecticut Hills
Farm of 44 acres, house 12 rooms, 2
baths, electric lights, greenhouse,
chicken house, brooder and incubator
house, barn, garage, two longhouses,
650 fruit trees, trout stream. Oppor-
tunity to purchase at low figure.
George B. Corsa,
10 East Forty-third Street, NEW YORK.

NEW IPSWICH, N. H.
TO LET
Five old colonial house, ten rooms, eight
baths, bath, well furnished, place for auto
mobile or horse. 50 miles from Boston. 1000
ft. above sea level. Apply to MRS. HARRIET
T. STOFFORD, 107 University Road, Brookline,
Mass. Tel. 2002. R. Brookline, evenings. Mrs.
Stofford will be at New Ipswich April 10 by
appointment.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES
Six miles from Ellensburg, six miles to
shipping, three miles to school. Eight room
dwelling, hot and cold water, bath and toilet,
hot water heat, domestic water from well,
by dairy water system. Two-acre orchard
with apple, pear, cherry, plum, and grape
trees. In pasture, most of which could be
cultivated. For sale at \$1000.00. Apply to
J. H. HINLEY, Ellensburg, Wash. Tel. 746.

SOUTH SHORE
FOR SALE—A beautiful summer home near
the ocean, comprising house of 10 rooms, two
bathrooms on second floor, hardwood floors,
electric lights, hot water heat, double garage
and about 28,000 sq. ft. of land.
WM. E. McCOY & CO.,
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EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND
Truck farm, 35 acres, with 1000 ft. of coastline
woodland, pasture, arable land, with
Wicomico and Nantuxet Rivers, 10 miles from
Atlantic Ocean, commodious dwelling, con-
taining porches, four bedrooms, large attic
suitable for storage, fruit trees, vacant since
Jan. 1, 1920, balance \$2000 a year at 7%
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OR
SALES AGENCY
Business man, good character, education, good
standing, broad sales executive experience, in
eastern cities, capable, efficient and analytical,
experienced organizer of scientifically productive
sales organizations, an asset, not a liability;
about to be discharged from U. S. Army, Lieut.
H. Lantierback, 14060 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER
Experienced in construction, shopwork, design
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erties, purchasing, research, etc., desires re-
sponsible position in any line where there is
opportunity for advancement; have successfully
filled executive positions, travelled extensively,
and will furnish references and details on ap-
plication. Address C. 42, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Position as gen'l mgr. of mfg.
company, wide exp. and acquaintance; organiza-
tion, mechanical efficiency, finance, sales, ex-
ecutive in railway and industrial devices; highest
credentials, exp. at present; communication
trained in strictest confidence. Address W. 33,
Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

MARRIED man, with broad exp. in sales,
advertising and publishing, fine record as mgr.
and business partner, wishes to make eastern con-
nection with substantial firm; salary \$5000 mini-
mum with opportunity for advancement accord-
ing to results. Address J. 26, Monitor, McCormick
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MAN, having had eight years' experience sell-
ing office equipment of standard makes and
installing office systems, including filing and
bookkeeping, desires position as purchasing agent
of office equipment or assistant to purchasing
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City.

DESIGNER of interior decorations, good at
Perspective, capable to prepare plans for
remodeling of residences, with over 20 years
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work, preferably in N. E. Adm. Bldg., 1092
45th St., New York City.

MARRIED colored man with experience desires
position on farm; is willing to work for \$50 a
month with board; has over 10 years' experience
in farming, with a large growing concern. Has
no objection to location if it is in Penn., N. J.
or N. Y. states. L. 45, Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE MANAGER—Experienced and suc-
cessful. Desires position with large growing
concern. Has had 10 years' experience with
a large public utility company. Can show
quick results. Z. 21, Monitor Office, Boston.

MARRIED man with family, has practiced
law, experienced in superintending men; con-
struction work or executive duties; desires posi-
tion with active concern. Address M. 4, Monitor
Office, Boston.

BUSINESS MAN of integrity, ability and ex-
perience to head from eastern manufacturers and
merchants wishing Chicago and Mid. West rep-
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CONSTRUCTION engineer and executive dis-
cerning position. 8 years' experience dredging,
railroads, canals and locks, construction, Tech. grad.
Army experience. E. 4, Monitor Office, Boston.

GENERAL outdoor work of any kind, wanted;
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Just home cooking and everything the very best
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PUBLIC stenographer—NOTARY
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BAYLEY, 342 W. 74th St.

**WANTED—About May 1st, 2 room, bath and
kitchenette, or small apartment, furnished or
unfurnished, New York City suburbs, Cor-
tlandt, 3255 or 3256, or BENTLEY, 185 Saterley
Place, Hackensack, N. J.**

JAPANESE gentleman wants furnished room
in refined private family; location 137th-140th
West, with breakfast, close to public trans-
it. E. 15, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

REFINED couple with small child, desire
room and board with private family who would
care for child during day. A. 11, Monitor, 21
E. 40th St., New York City.

BOARD for lady; pleasant surroundings; near
New York; country preferred; if satisfactory
permanent. Write to J. C. 15, Monitor,
21 E. 40th St., New York City.

**FOR SALE—Piano \$75 and furniture of three
rooms. Apartment to sublet. Apt. 3, 600 W.
St., New York City. Tel. St. Nicholas
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Fashion, Progress, Reliability, Economy

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TURPAN, 122 Market St.
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VESCELIUS
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In estimating space, quote seven words to
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ONE OF SCHENECTADY'S GREATEST STORES
Wearing Apparel, Dry Goods, and Home Needs
Buy Your Rubbers at the
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EVERYTHING FOR PERSONAL WEAR
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ALWAYS RELIABLE
Schenectady Clothing Co.
KUPPENHEIMER AND HICKEY-FREEMAN
GUARANTEED MEN'S CLOTHING
Specialty Hats—Distinctive Furnishings
Children's and Boys' Clothing a Feature

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455 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
MEN'S CLOTHING—FURNISHINGS
Every Transacting
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When furnishing your home, visit our 3rd floor,
where you will find all that is new in rugs,
draperies, curtains and other reasonable prices.
THE GARL CO.
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FINE SHOES FOR THE FAMILY
311 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

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COAL AND WOOD
Phone 2593, Down Town Office 2 Lorraine Block
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UNION BOOK CO.
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173-W W. Water Street, 5th Station
Parasols and Canes—Repairing and Reupholstering
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PROGRESSIVE DEPARTMENT STORE

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Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches,
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and everything that sells well with them
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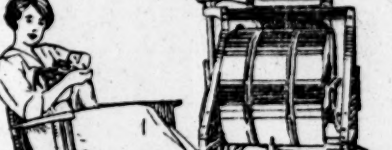
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It was growing dusk outside. Chickens were going to roost with a great chattering in some locust-trees in one corner of the yard. An aged darkey was swinging an ax at the woodpile and two little pickaninies were gathering a basket of chips. Already the air was filled with the twilight sounds of the farm—the lowing of cattle, the bleating of calves at the cowpens, the bleat of sheep from the woods, and the nicker of horses in the barn.

The locust-trees were quiet now and the barn still except for the occasional stamp of a horse in his stall or the squeak of a pig. The night noises were strong and clear—the cricket in the grass, the croaking frogs from the pool, the whirr of a night-hawk's wings along the edge of the yard, the persistent wail of a whip-poor-will sitting lengthwise of a willow limb over the meadow branch, the occasional sleepy caw of crows from their roost in the woods beyond, the bark of a house-dog at a neighbor's home across the fields.—John Fox Jr., in "Crittenden."

The Hunter

"But there was land he dared not enter." Beyond the blue, the purple sea. Beyond the thin horizon's line. Beyond Antilla, Heribrida, Jamaica, Cuba, Caribbees, There lies the land of Yucatan.

The land, the land of Yucatan. The low coast breaking into foam. The dim hills where my thoughts shall roam. The forests of my boyhood's home. The splendid dream of Yucatan!

I met thee first long, long ago, Turning a printed page, and I. Stared at a world I did not know And felt my blood like fire flow At that strange name of Yucatan.

I have forgotten what I saw. I have forgotten what I knew. And many lands I've set sail for To find that marvelous spell of yore, Never to set foot on thy shore O haunting land of Yucatan!

—W. J. Turner.

The New Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE new song is a song of safety from all harm. The song bird sits upon the topmost bough and sings untroubled by man and beast below because it knows that it is safe. Should not those who turn to God sing with equal fervor although the powers of darkness clash beneath in self-destructive combat? To understand the goodness of Principle is to have a perpetual song singing itself in the heart and in the ears, bubbling over in good deeds and practical loving-kindness. The mother who saw her child wax strong and in favor with God and man must have sung to herself as she pondered all these things in her heart and knew her child to be safe in the understanding of divine Love. The Christian Science practitioner sings a song of gratitude when the patient is healed, and the children at school when they can give the correct answer.

"O sing unto the Lord a new song; sing unto the Lord, all the earth," are the words of the Psalmist, indicating that a spiritual victory had been won and he felt safe. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 204), "When the good fight is fought, error yields up its weapons and kisses the feet of Love, while white-winged peace sings to the heart a song of angels." This is the song that follows the demonstration of Christian Science, the demonstration which proves Emmanuel to be a living fact, not a mere hope or expectation, but an actuality. This new song goes with the new world now being born out of the old. It is the music of the spiritual spheres, the spiritual ideas circling in the orbit of Soul, inseparable from their central cause and power, the all-loving Father-Mother God.

The new song of safety has been heard above the roar of cannon on the battle-field, above the raging elements at sea. It was often on the lips of heroes at the time when they seemed to become separated from their comrades by the veil which is called death. It burst forth in homes glorified by acts of nobility abroad. The new song is sung by the timid made valiant; the weak grown strong; the hopeless, hopeful; the sickly, healthful; and the godless, Godlike. Every one can learn this divine music, who brings to this learning honest purpose and spiritual endurance. Christian Science is a universal gift of universal availability, so simple and straightforward in its nature and application that all may understand who really desire to do so.

The new song is also a song of healing. Those who know that they have received cannot contain themselves any longer; they must share their joy with others; they must tell the good news to a waiting world. Thus Jesus sent forth his disciples, the twelve and the seventy, to sing the new song of the healing of the sick, the raising of the dead, the cleansing of lepers, the casting out of devils, or evil beliefs. He himself went up and down Palestine carrying the glad tidings which the angels announced at his birth, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," thereby healing all manner of disease.

The song of Christian Science makes its way into every problem and dissolves all opposition to divine Principle by showing that good is all-desirable. It works as leaven works, unseen but effectually. In proportion to the honesty with which it is practiced it raises the tone of the human being, blotting out bit by bit the dross of mortality and revealing the true substance of immortality. A faithful student of Christian Science is never stagnant but always advancing to greater heights, loftier purposes. "Life's ills are its chief recompense; they develop hidden strength," writes Mrs. Eddy "to The Mother Church," on page 166 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." And almost immediately continuing: "When we are willing to help and to be helped, divine aid is near. If all our years were holidays, sport would be more irksome than work. So, my dear ones, let us together sing the old-new song of salvation, and let our measure of time and joy be spiritual, not material."

This healing song of Christian Science invigorates the sluggish limbs, causing the lame to walk; it cleanses the blood of inherited and acquired infirmities; it clarifies the intellect, gives zest to labor, perspicacity to those who tap the resources of nature and explore its secrets. This new song fills a man's life with steady purpose, cuts the red tape of old age, inspires sermons with the power of the living God to heal and reconstruct. It feeds as it comforts. It provides a steady undertone of gladness, a melodic diapason sustaining the activities of Christian Science work in behalf of all mankind.

This new song is the song of angels, of divine messages coming into human experience. These angels point the way at critical moments when doubt harasses. They teach those who are receptive to listen and obey, to follow spiritual intuition. It is they who in the night tell those who are watching beside the sick that victory is at hand and peace is gained while yet the physical symptoms remain threatening and argue fear. The song of angels assures the mother that her son in distant lands cannot be separated from Principle.

The student of Christian Science who has practiced self-abnegation, or self-insubordination to spiritual law, has learned a little of the liberty of the sons of God. Such a one sings the

new song of spiritual Truth, anticipating the day of complete understanding. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 568 of Science and Health: "For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin? A louder song, sweeter than has ever before reached high heaven, now rises clearer and nearer to the great heart of Christ; for the accuser is not there, and Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain."

Milton in His Home

The same solicitude . . . friend, shortly after found him (Milton) also a companion, more suited to be his reader, and more proud of being so, than any of his daughters had been. This was a young Quaker by the name of Ellwood, who stands in interesting association with these last years of the Poet, and to whom, particularly, we are indebted for certain well-known information as to the connection between "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained." Ellwood felt an honorable pride in this association and has recorded certain characteristic traits of the great man.

"I was admitted to him, not as a servant, which at that time he needed not, but only to have the liberty of coming to his house at certain hours when I could, and to read to him what books he should appoint me, which was all the favor I desired. . . . I went every day in the afternoon, except on the first day of the week, and sitting by him in his dining-room, read to him such books, in the Latin tongue, as he pleased to hear me read. At my first sitting to read to him, observing that I used the English pronunciation, he told me, if I would have the benefit of the Latin tongue, not only to read and to understand Latin authors, but to converse with foreigners, either abroad or at home, I must learn the foreign pronunciation. To this I consenting, he instructed me how to sound the vowels. This change of pronunciation proved a new difficulty to me, but Labor omnia vincit improbus, and so did I, which made the reading more acceptable to my master. He, on the other hand, perceiving with what earnest desire I pursued learning, gave me not only all the encouragement but all the help he could; for, having a curious ear, he understood by my tone when I understood when I read, and when I did not; and accordingly would stop me, examine me, and open the most difficult passages to me."

In these simple and garrulous traits, we can read an interesting and pleasing picture of the great scholar and his young Quaker friend and pupil. After all his political and ecclesiastical excitements, it had come to this quiet retirement, and the pursuit of his old favorite authors. During these years the tenor of Milton's life was of an even peacefulness. Study, music, and quiet recreation filled up his days. The notices of his manners and appearance that have been preserved by Aubrey and others, chiefly refer to this time. He was an early riser; in his youth he used to sit up late, but he had long since changed this practice, and he now retired to bed early, and rose in the morning at four in summer and five in winter. Sometimes he would lie in bed awake, and have some one to read to him, or to write to his dictation. After he rose, a chapter of the Hebrew Bible was read to him, and the whole of the early part of the day employed in reading or writing—"the writing," Aubrey says, "was as usual as the reading." He used to dictate, sitting at ease in his chair, with his leg thrown over the arm of it. . . . The afternoon was devoted to music. He played on the organ or the bass viol; and either sang himself or made his wife sing.—Professor Tulloch, in "English Puritanism and Its Leaders."

The White Tide of Blossom

The foam of the white tide of blossom has been flung across the land. It is already ebbing from the black thorn hedges; the wild-cherry herself is no longer so immaculately snow-white. It drifts on the wind that has wooed the wild-apple. The plum is like a reef swept with surf. Has not the laurustinus long been as cream-dappled as, later, the elder will be in every hedgerow or green lane or cottage-garden? Not that all the tides of blossom are like fallen snow: is not the apple-bloom itself flushed with the heart of roses? Think of the flowering almond, that cloud of shell-heart pink; of the delicate bloom of the peach that lives on the south wind; of the green-gold of the willow catkins; of the blazing yellow of the gorse; of the homely flowering currant, which even by mid-March had hung out her gay tangle of pink blossoms; of the purple-red of the dead-nettle in the ditch, and of the ruddy-hued falloways of the poplar over-land. I wonder if in most places the flowering currant is more than an ordinary shrub. Here, where I write, there are several small trees of it, taller than the general growth of the lilac, tall as the laburnum, though at the time of their unloosening the one had not revealed her delicate mauve and white, while the other was still a miser of the countless gold he will now soon be spreading upon the wind. The pink blossoms, carmine-ended where the five or six unfolded blossoms hang like fruit, drop in a roseal shower, as innumerable as the golden drops of the laburnum-rain or the suspended snowflakes of the white lilac themselves. The brown bees have long discovered this dusty Eden; their drowsily sweet murmurous drone is as continuous as though these slow-swaying pastures were of linden-bloom and the hour the heart of Summer.

Everywhere the largesse of Spring has followed her first penny in the scanty snow of the blackthorn on bare boughs. . . . It is that other torch that holds us now, that lovely torch of blossom which has taken to itself the name of the lovers' month. Not that the Hawthorn has unchallenged use of May as a name. In Devon the white lilac is often called the May, and elsewhere, too, the "laylock" is spoken of as May-bloom. The laurustinus, again, is thus named in some parts of Somerset, and I have heard lilacs-of-the-valley called May-blossoms. In Scotland I have often heard the Hawthorn-in-bloom called Queen of the May and even Queen of the Meadow, though neither name properly belongs to it, and the latter is the inalienable title of the meadowsweet. But of all wild-blossom nothing surpasses in mass that of the Hawthorn. It, truly, is the foam of the groves and hollows. From the south to the north it flows in a foaming tide. "Ride of the world" I have heard it called in a Gaelic song, and long ago an ancient Celtic bard spoke of it lovingly . . . "white is every green thorn, and honey-sweet."—From "Where the Forest Murmurs," by Fiona Macleod.

Painting in Japan

The better class of Japanese painters sketch from nature. The freshly plucked spray of blossoms, the potted plant, the bird or insect actually caught and caged, or the real crane in flight or feeding in the rice field, is their true original. On one occasion, wanting to have some sprays of the deep-sea "glass plant," or Hyalocera mirabilis, so mounted in a lacquered stand that their jewel-like sheen would be visible, I gave an order for a dai, or stand, to a gold-lacquering in Fukui, stating that I wished its design to be a sunrise on the rocks at the seaside. He at once repaired to Mikuni, the near marine village, and sketched the cliffs, rocks, ocean waves, and rising sun; after which he reproduced his India ink sketch in gold and varnish.

The screen is a household article, nearly ubiquitous, and has the advantage of presenting many panels for a series of pictures, such as Heaven, Earth, and Air; Rock, Cloud, and Water; Deer and Sparrow, Tiger and Bamboo, Rain and Sparrow, and other associated ideas so dear to the Japanese eye. The artist's assistants, with mulberry-bark paper and rice paste, prepare the panels, while the wife is busy on the sheets of silk, and the daughter grinds colors. Taking his place on the floor, without a mat, but with two brushes in his hand, he sketches Spring and Autumn, as typified in the plum blossoms and full-blown chrysanthemum. Immobility and Motion, shown by rocks and flower, the couplets of Bird and Grass, Moon and Hare, or the triplet Plum, Bamboo, and Pine, quickly appear under his facile brush.

In the old days of feudalism they lived in the daimios' capitals, or clustered in Kyoto or Yedo. Now they are most numerous in the modern capital of the Mikado, and the most prosperous artists are those who deign to draw designs for decorators, or serve, with a salary, under the manufacturing corporations which are rapidly centralizing art and labor. When, however, an artist is invited out to display his achievements, for a consideration, he dons his best clothes and expects a fair equivalent for his fine phrensy.

The aspects of nature which the Japanese artist studies lovingly are not like the glacier-polished and drift-deposited landscapes of northern Europe and America. Volcanic and alluvial formations are most common in this Pacific archipelago, and though the traditions of Chinese and Korean masters away his brush, the Japanese artist reproduces with commendable faithfulness many of the moods of nature. The national tenderness of appreciation, and sentimental interest in nature, as mirrored in ancient poems and haiku-letters, date from the primeval period, when the Sunrise Land was fresh to the new dwellers amid its wonders.—William Elliot Griffis.

Swallows Circle the Capitals

"Evora, entered by the steep Rua de Machende, straightway establishes a claim to be considered one of the most quaint and characteristic towns of Portugal. Little cobbled travessas go off to right and left of the street, with curious ancient names; Rua da Cozinha de San Alzeia, the Street of His Highness' Kitchen; Travessa das Gatas, the Passage of Cats; Travessa do Diabicho, the Passage of the Little Devil, etc." Thus writes Aubrey F. G. Bell in his book, "In Portugal."

"The interior of the Twelfth Century cathedral is very light and has, superficially, a recent look, owing to the lines of whitewashed mortar at regular intervals. . . . A winding staircase of worn granite goes up to the tower of the cathedral. Clothes hang drying and vegetables are being washed on the long roof of the aisle. The view is wide and beautiful, of white Evora below and of the brown plain stretching away to a blue-purple distance."

"Close to the cathedral in the same praça is a ruined Roman temple of a ten centuries earlier date; 'god by god goes out discredited and disappointed.' It is popularly called the Temple of Diana, and a street going steeply down along white walls, over which appear the tops of trees, and out to the plain round Evora is called Rua Occidental de Diana." The mighty pillars, the writer says, are fit objects of admiration "as they stand against the blue sky, supporting huge blocks of granite overgrown with yellow lichen. . . . Lizards dart along the bases of the pillars and swallows circle in and out of the capitals, while doves sweep slowly across the cloudless sky."

"The ancient buildings of Evora are so numerous and so full of interest and beauty that it has even been called the Toledo of Portugal. In general effect, in its softness of outline in spite of the intense light, its open spaces, little shaded gardens, cool praças and clean-swept travessas, and in its quiet and industrious life, Evora is totally unlike Toledo, with which it has in common crumbling walls and ancient ruins and steep, narrow streets. The houses are of a whiteness immaculate yet not glaring, with just sufficient pink or blue or yellow to make a relief; or they are built massively of granite, with green shutters; the shops are mostly tiny."

"In a summer sunset the plain round Evora is all a glory of brown and purple, with a few groups of snow-white farms, montes and cretades, and low lines of blue hills on the red-brown horizon. In the town swallows circle across the light green of the sky and houses of brown-tiled, yellow, lichen-roofs glow a soft white. A scarcely perceptible wind moves in the little green squares of trees, and gardens hemmed in by houses. From the Sé the bells ring out over the city and to the fields beyond in their call to evening Oraçao, and a deep silence follows, broken only by voices of children and the twittering of sparrows, and a peace falls upon roof and tower, upon buildings three and four and eight and eighteen centuries old. After sunset the whitewashed walls and arches and pillars, towers and turrets, domes and chimneys, stand out the more clearly, like sails of fishing-boats in a Mediterranean afterglow, while darkly above the city the Roman temple looks across to the pastures and cornlands and charnecas of Alemtejo."

O Russia, Country of Mine

Presently the britchka turned into some less frequented streets, lined with wooden fencing of the kind which mark the outskirts of a town began to file by, the cobblestones came to an end, the macadam of the highroad succeeded to them, and once more there began on either side of the turnpike a procession of vest stones, road menders, and gray villages; inns with samovars and peasant women and landlords who came running out of yards with sievesful of oats; pedestrians with worn shoes which, it might

be, had covered eight hundred verst; little towns, bright with booths for the sale of flour in barrels, boots, small loaves, and other trifles; heaps of slag, much repaired bridges; expanses of field to right and to left; stout landowners; a mounted soldier bearing a green, iron-clamped box inscribed: "The 4th Battery of Artillery"; long strips of freshly tilled earth which gleamed green, yellow, and black on the face of the countryside. With it mingled long-drawn singing, glimpses of elm-tops amid mist, the far-off notes of bells, endless clouds of rooks, and the illimitable line of the horizon.

Ah, Russia, Russia, from my beautiful home in a strange land I still can see you! In you everything is poor and disordered and unhomey; in you the eye is neither cheered nor dismayed by temerities of nature which a yet more temerarious art has conquered; in you one behold no cities with lofty, many-windowed mansions, lofty as crags, no picturesque trees, no ivy-clad ruins, no waterfalls with their everlasting spray and roar, no beetling precipices which confuse the brain with their stony immensity, no vistas of vines and ivy and millions of wild roses and ageless lines of blue hills which look almost unreal against the clear, silvery background of the sky. In you everything is flat and open; your towns project like points or signals from smooth levels of plain, and nothing whatsoever enchants or deludes the eye. Yet what secret, what invincible force draws me to you? Why does there ceaselessly echo and reecho in my ears the sad song which hovers throughout the length and the breadth of your borders? What is the burden of that song? Why does it wall and sob and catch at my heart?

What is it you seek of me, O Russia? What is the hidden bond which subsists between us? Why do you regard me as you do? Why does everything within you turn upon me full of yearning? Even at this moment, as I stand dumbly, fixedly, perplexedly contemplating your vastness, a menacing cloud, charged with gathering rain, seems to overshadow my head. What is it that your boundless expanses presage? Do they not presage that one day there will arise in you ideas as boundless as yourself? Do they not presage that one day you too will know no limits? Do they not presage that one day, when again you shall have room for their exploits, there will spring to life the heroes of old? How the power of your immensity enfolds me, and reverberates through all my being with a wild, strange spell, and flashes in my eyes with an almost supernatural radiance! Yes, a strange, brilliant, unearthly vista indeed do you disclose, O Russia, country of mine!—Gogol (tr. from the Russian by D. J. Hogarth).

Where the dreaming Tiber wanders by the haunted Appian Way, Lo! the nightingale is uttering a sorrow-burdened lay! Sobbing, sobbing, sobbing; yet a sweeter song I know: 'Tis the magpie's windblown music where the Gipsland rivers flow. Oh, I love to be by Bindi, where the fragrant pastures are, And the Tambor to his bosom takes the trembling Evening Star— Just to hear the magpie's warble in the blue-gums on the hill, When the frail green flower of twilight in the sky is lingering still, Calling, calling, calling to the adieu-calling day: Oh, they fill my heart with music as I loiter on my way. Oh, the windy morn of Matlock, when the last snow wreath had gone, And the blackwoods robed by tardy Spring with starlike beauty alone; When the lory showed his crimson to the golden blossom spread, And the Goulburn's gray-green mirror showed the loving colors wed: Chiming, chiming, chiming in the pauses of the gale, How the magpie's notes came ringing down the mountain, o'er the vale. . . .

—Frank S. Williamson ("The Oxford Book of Australasian Verse").

Springtime in Cookham Dean

How marvelous and fair a thing it is to see an English spring. He cannot know who has not seen The cherry-trees at Cookham Dean. Who has not seen the blossom lie Like snowdrifts 'gainst a cloudless sky And found the beauty of the way Through woodlands odorous with may.

It is a rare, a holy sight To see the hills with blossom white, To feel the air about one flowing With the silent rapture growing In the hidden heart of things That yearn, that flower, put forth their wings. And show their splendors one by one Beneath the all-rejoicing sun. . . .

—Cecil Roberts.

From the Heart

Our favorite books are few; since only what rises from the heart reaches it, being caught and carried on the tongues of men whose love and letters journey.—Alcott.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919.

EDITORIALS

Justice for Champions of Justice

Nor so very long ago in mere point of time, but a long, long time ago measured in terms of the world's progress, even the most advanced nations were still taking for granted the notion that enforcement of discipline amongst bodies of men as closely organized as those of the army and navy was possible only with the liberal use of the cat-o'-nine-tails. It was accepted as a matter of course that the men who broke rules of discipline should be flogged, and that the spectacle of a refractory or careless soldier or sailor, stripped to the waist, in process of having his back cut into stripes by the application of a whip of thongs in the hands of an obedient comrade, was such as to exert a beneficial influence upon all the men in service, preventing laxity and spurring all hands to alacrity and obedience. But times have changed. The world has come to recognize that such punishment for men who serve their country as soldiers or sailors serve it is unnecessary and unjust. And exactly as the better conception of the relation of soldiers and sailors to their governments has relegated the cat-o'-nine-tails to the past, so, without doubt, as the world advances and its conceptions of the relations of man to man everywhere continue to become fairer and truer, will other forms of injustice be detected and abandoned. With this consideration in mind, the people of the United States may indeed welcome the army controversy that has been going on between Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Ansell and Major-General Enoch H. Crowder on the subject of court-martial procedure.

Apparently neither of these officers sought occasion to bring on this controversy. If ever a situation was brought to a head by the logic of events, this one was. True, Colonel Ansell has had his personal convictions as to the need for reform in the court-martial system ever since his cadet days, and he has not spared to give them expression as opportunity offered; but it seems to have been the fall of events rather than any personal effort or wish on his part that placed him at length in a position where, under the pressure of war activities, he became to a degree personally responsible for court-martial proceedings in the army and undertook to secure reform.

At first he seems to have encountered no opposition from General Crowder; rather that officer is reported to have given Colonel Ansell a measure of encouragement to proceed, the general being at the time somewhat overburdened on account of his effort to give good service as provost marshal-general as well as judge advocate-general, and being forced to leave the work of the judge advocate-general more or less in the hands of Colonel (at that time General) Ansell as acting judge advocate-general. According to the published accounts, it was not until the abuses under the court-martial system to which Colonel Ansell was calling attention seemed likely to cast reflection upon General Crowder's war record, he having had the nominal responsibility, that the general showed himself as an opponent of Colonel Ansell in this matter. Up to that time, in fact, it would seem that the relations of the two officers had been rather friendly. General Crowder, being the senior by some sixteen years, with a law degree from the university of his native state of Missouri just as Colonel Ansell had a similar degree from the university of his native state of North Carolina, seems, from the accounts, as war duties multiplied, to have devolved the work of judge advocate-general upon the colonel without any doubts or misgivings, and to have done this while cognizant of and not out of sympathy with Colonel Ansell's wish to effect changes in the system that should make it less drastic, and bring into it the opportunity for adequate review by high authority, with an aim to prevent extreme and unreasonable sentences.

What seems actually to have happened, however, was that, in the persons of these two officers, the old idea clashed with the new. On the one hand was the theory that courts-martial are subject to the power of military command, are mere agencies of the commanding officer to assist him in the enforcement of discipline, and are subject throughout their procedure to his will; on the other hand was the theory that courts-martial are courts of justice, authorized as such by the Constitution of the United States, courts that are constituted and that should be controlled by Congress, courts that should be required to operate in accordance with those fundamentals of law which govern the exercise of all judicial functions. This was essentially the divergence represented by the two men. From the point of view of the old idea, the proposed changes would carry the ideas and methods of the civil courts into the military system with such effect as to divorce the power to control discipline from the power to command armies, making of army organization a mere government, and withholding from a military commander the power to bring a recalcitrant officer or soldier to trial unless by concurrence of his judge advocate. This, it was held, would prevent the summary action that is believed to be a requisite of military efficiency, and under the guise of safeguarding the liberty of individuals would tend to impede a commander from concentrating all units and activities of his command to the one end and purpose of the army, namely, victory. From the point of view of the new idea, the changes would not sacrifice the military efficiency that is, as the other side maintained, a prerequisite of victory. The changes would not deprive a commander of his proper control. They would rather safeguard the authority of a commander to the extent that they would prevent subordinates in control of courts-martial from the abuse of their authority, nominally in his behalf, by extreme and unreasonable sentences. The question at issue was held to be whether the convening authority of courts-martial, the court, and the officer ordering the execution of sentence, should be a law unto themselves, or whether they should be restrained by and

required to keep within the limits prescribed by established fundamentals of law; whether military justice should be, as the Ansell letter puts it, "governed by the power of military command or whether it shall be the result of the application of legal principles." The remedy for the major defects of court-martial procedure, from the standpoint of the new idea, was in providing departmental power of review, with power to modify or reverse unlawful judgments.

It has taken some time to get this case but into the open, out from under the covering of self-centered army formalism and military officialdom. There has been too much evidence of a willingness to suppress facts. But the main points seem to be out at last, and the country may well feel gratified thereby. For both sides, in their attitude with respect to publicity in this matter, have paid a striking tribute to the power of public opinion. And now that the facts are known, it seems likely that public opinion will prove a powerful aid in bringing the proper settlement of the controversy. Already the Secretary of War is showing a disposition to weigh the new idea against the old with a measure of impartiality. And it is difficult to believe that a democratic nation like the United States will fail to discover a proper method of maintaining military discipline and efficiency without allowing its military courts to exemplify and express the views and methods of autocracy and reaction. For it is not to be forgotten that the people of the United States framed their Constitution "to establish justice" as well as "to provide for the common defense," and it would be a sad perversion of the national aims and purposes if the American army organization that could turn the scales for justice in the great overseas conflict should fall short of justice in dealing with the men who make it a force for right.

The Spanish Zone Again

ALTHOUGH there is a certain fearful air of restraint in the way the matter is dealt with in the press in Spain, there can be no doubt that the never-ending question of the Spanish zone in Morocco is, once again, a matter of first concern throughout the country. Ever since the collapse of Germany and the signing of the armistice, last November, official Spain has been making desperate efforts to produce some eleventh-hour show of efficiency in the Spanish zone. With that same optimism which inclined Spain to believe that she could wipe out the record of her attitude during the war by the simple process of developing an "overwhelming pro-ally propaganda," the government in Madrid seeks to present the Spanish zone, for four and a half years the veritable clearing house for German propaganda, to the allied world as something in the nature of a model colony. There has always, however, existed in Spain a party strongly opposed to the Moroccan policy of Madrid; that was opposed to the acquisition of the zone, in the first instance, and that has never ceased to condemn the Spanish mismanagement of the territory ever since. This party is, today, very much in evidence, and just at a time when the Spanish Government is half-fearing, as the latest reports from Madrid declare, that there may be a disposition in entente circles "to edge Spain away from her position in Morocco," it is openly declaring that the best thing Spain could do would be "to get out of the place and cut all her losses."

The indictment of the anti-Moroccan party is certainly sufficiently strong. Thus the weekly democratic review, *Espana*, answering its own question as to what Spain can say in support of her demand to be left alone in Morocco, analyzes several possible pleas, and dismisses them all. Is it success in colonization? Such a plea is a veritable title to eviction. Is it the Spanish attitude during the war? Nothing can be hoped for from the Allies on this score. Is it a plea of national necessity from an economic point of view? "Morocco for the Spaniard is not a necessity, but an enormous obligation." Is it a plea of national necessity from a strategic point of view? The idea is manifestly absurd. And so it goes on.

Now, whether or not the Spanish Government is right in half-fearing that there may be a disposition to edge Spain away from her position in Morocco need not, for the moment, be taken into account. The fact remains that Spain's sole title to act as "protector" to this portion of Morocco lies in her ability to fulfill the duties of a protector. France has done this to a remarkable extent. Those who knew Morocco ten years ago recognize the uniformly constructive nature of the work that has been accomplished by General Lyautey and his colleagues. In spite of all the difficulties and complications incidental to four and a half years of war, the story of French Morocco, during the past eight years, has been one of continuous progress. The actual reverse has been the case in Spanish Morocco. During the war, it constituted one of the great danger spots to the allied cause. It was a constant menace to the peace of the French zone, a veritable rallying ground alike for the German propagandist and the native sedition-monger. In a word, Spain has unquestionably failed in Morocco, and, sooner or later, unless a real and rapid change is brought about, she will have to give account of her stewardship.

Murray River Irrigation Plan

For nearly thirty years, the much vexed question of the proper utilization for irrigation purposes of the waters of the great River Murray, in Australia, has been under consideration. Three states are chiefly concerned in the matter, namely, Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, and the question of the just apportionment of cost in any schemes that might be undertaken was ever one of some difficulty. Just prior to the war, an agreement was in sight, and, now that the war is over, the twofold need of providing work for the returned soldier and of securing new lands for cultivation has brought the matter triumphantly to a settlement. The federal government and the governments of the three states concerned have decided to proceed with the project forthwith, and have undertaken to spend, among them, a sum of not less than £5,000,000.

It is a great undertaking, for, not only will it ultimately bring into cultivation some 300,000 acres of land,

but, as the scheme provides for a series of weirs and locks on the Murray, it will make that river navigable for a much greater distance than at the present time, and will also greatly improve navigation on the Murrumbidgee. It is difficult to estimate the immense change for the better that this latter undertaking alone will effect. The navigation of the Murray, when considered in relation to its great length and the tremendous volume of water which flows through its channel, has always been strangely inadequate. In the height of summer, as a recent dispatch from Adelaide pointed out, you may walk across many parts of the Murray, and in the flood seasons the waters have spread over the meadows and cultivated lands so that experienced skippers on the old-fashioned paddle steamers have taken their vessels along the hidden course of the river, steering by the tops of the submerged gum trees.

The new scheme must ultimately do away with all this, and not only add hundreds and perhaps thousands of miles to the inland waterways of the three states, but at the same time create a new agricultural area, of which the world will be able to make the utmost use. Few great engineering schemes have had a more picturesque setting. The work will involve the creation of a notable feature in the form of a great lake submerging some 30,000 acres of territory, the shores of which the promoters of the project foresee will become one of Australia's favorite holiday resorts. The whole effort, of course, marks another step in the steady progress which Australia has been making, during the past few decades, from a purely pastoral to a largely agricultural country.

Steam's Century on the Atlantic

FROM present indications, it is not at all unlikely that the beginning of the aerial era of trans-Atlantic voyaging will get itself recorded at or about the time when the beginning of the trans-Atlantic age of steam navigation is having its centennial celebration. For the attempt to cross the Atlantic by the air route is now being planned for some time in May, and it was in the third week of May, one hundred years ago, that the famous little steamship *Savannah* started out to plow its way through the not-too-friendly waters of that ocean from Savannah in the State of Georgia to Liverpool in England.

Everybody knows that one hundred years pass very swiftly indeed when measured by the inventions and improvements that develop a great branch of commerce or industry. Yet even the seasoned travelers by trans-Atlantic liners of the present day—barring, perhaps, the duration of the war—are apt to blink if reminded that the A-1 passenger ships were still using sails for auxiliary power as recently as 1880. And few travelers of any sort, sharing the ample and varied accommodations of the most recent type of first-class ocean steamship, can readily appreciate the vast commercial and mechanical development betokened by their leviathans as compared with the courageous little *Savannah* of 1819.

Of course the attempt to cross the Atlantic under steam propulsion was not by any means the first ocean trip by a steam vessel, any more than the aerial crossing, whenever it takes place, will be the first over-water trip by aircraft. In such matters, naturally enough, pilots and engineers build up their confidence by any number of shorter voyages, until at last the more hazardous attempt lies disclosed as the logical next step. Steam had been occupying the attention of inventors and experimenters as a means of propelling vessels from the time of the Potomac River experiments of James Rumsey in 1784, and since Fulton's success with the famous *Clermont* on the Hudson River, in 1804, that fortunate developer of steamboats had been profiting by a rapidly expanded river and harbor boat service centering at New York. When once the trip between New York and Albany by steam power was an accomplished fact, the shipping interests of the time had been as ready to build a business on the new idea as the public had been ready to take advantage of the swifter and surer service. Steam quickly began the shaping of an extensive commerce on the Hudson; it outlined the ferry service by which the great city came later to inhale and exhale its breath of urban life; it spread to other rivers farther south, reaching Philadelphia and Trenton; it sent its rough-hewn craft plowing regular pathways across the bays and sounds of the Atlantic Coast. Little by little it forced its vessels into deeper waters, until they were surprising the populace of distant coastwise cities by appearing suddenly in their harbors. Then, finally, from having negotiated such coastwise voyages as those between New York and New London in Connecticut, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Charleston in South Carolina and Savannah in Georgia, it could hardly have failed to be the inspiration whereby some doughty skipper or other would wish to start forthright to cross the ocean.

It was Captain Stevens Rogers in the *Savannah* who essayed the role. His craft was of only some 350 tons, of New York build, with three masts, square rigged, a single smoke funnel, and paddle wheels set midway of the sides. Her paddles were portable, so designed that they could be unshipped whenever the weather should prove unfavorable, and brought into play again in smooth water. On this trip out from the Georgia seaport, the *Savannah* was able to use her paddles during eighteen days out of the total of twenty-six occupied in the voyage to Liverpool. At least, this is the record from an apparently trustworthy source. But it may as well be admitted that there is, as usual in the case of early steam vessels, a considerable variation in the accounts of the *Savannah's* achievement. Some say she made her trip in twenty-five days, others give it as twenty-nine. One account relates that she had to fall back on her sails for the latter part of her voyage because, after about twelve days out, the engine had consumed all the coal that could be carried, even though the entire cargo space had been requisitioned for this fuel. Accounts seem to agree, however, that she made the passage without untoward incident; and the novelty of her appearance, belching smoke from her funnel as she proceeded, did without doubt attract attention and at least in one instance cause alarm, since it was related that she was pursued off Cape Clear by the British cutter *Kite*, under the impres-

sion that the strange vessel was on fire. Other accounts intimate that the same mistake was made by people who watched the *Savannah's* approach to her destination, and it is agreed that she made a great sensation on her arrival at Liverpool.

So much for the *Savannah* as the trans-Atlantic pioneer of steam. She drops out of the ordinary record, practically with this voyage. In fact, only desultory steam crossings were made thereafter until 1838, when regular trans-Atlantic service was undertaken with the steamers *Sirius* and *Great Western*. These ships were able to make the trip in from fifteen to eighteen days, without carrying much sail; but the public had not reached the stage of requiring such service, so the *Sirius* was withdrawn after a few trips, and, while the *Great Western* continued in operation, she was an item of expense rather than profit to the company that owned her. It was not until a far-sighted gentleman from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Samuel Cunard by name, was able, in 1839, to combine a government subsidy with a plan to operate steamships, that regular trans-Atlantic service by steam vessels became a recognized success.

Notes and Comments

THE coincidence of the announcements that the centennial of trans-Atlantic traffic by steam is to be celebrated soon and that the French "*Aerobus*" Goliath, with a number of passengers, has just made what is claimed to be a world climbing record is not without significance. Not that, in itself, there is any great point of similarity between the two achievements, but because, while the former marked an epoch-making event, the latter represents but one of a multitude of similar occurrences, which are following one another with such rapidity that they have come to be regarded as the merest incidents—a state of affairs which stirs wonder about conditions a hundred years from now.

GERMAN SUBMARINES

At their rusty anchor-chains they swing:
The sharks of the tumbling deep;
And in peace they rest on the harbor's breast
Like a fractious child asleep.

No more shall the serpents glide at night,
Nor the weary sailor seem
To see the wake of the "fin-fish" break,
They are gone, like a hideous dream.

While out o'er the deep where the waters leap
And flash with the tossing foam—
The homebound pennants wave in glee
And our boys come sailing home!

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POETS have been moved to verse by contemplation of a noble tree and the thought of its future use in making a ship, but it is only just now that such an observer can think of a tree as possible future material for a phonograph record or a pair of stockings. Conservation, and such experimental work as that of the Forest Products Laboratory in Wisconsin, have found many a surprising way to utilize what used to be the waste of lumbering. Small pieces of wood ground fine become wood flour, which is used in the manufacture of linoleum, phonograph records, and explosives. The once useless bark now enters into several industries, among them the making of wood silk. Thousands of soldiers have been wearing socks of this material, reinforced at heel and toe with cotton. The wood that has gone to waste in the past cannot be recovered, but conservation is busily doing much to make up for the loss.

THE first impressions of the sea, in the experience of many people writing to *The Observer* of London on the subject, appear to be quite prosaic. One of them is that of a child, and belongs to a world the perspective of which grownups always find a mystery. She could not like the sea, the child said, because it reminded her too much of her governess. An agriculturist, on first seeing the sea under a slight haze and breeze, thought it like a large field of mowing grass. Some Staffordshire workgirls, on being taken to the Rhyl coast, asked where the machinery was which made the sea go. They are all genuine; there is no mistaking that, but it is more than probable they were second impressions, and that the first were never clothed in words at all.

THE Arctic region is constantly attracting attention. In a recent address, Donald B. MacMillan, explorer, said that there are more than 700 kinds of flowers in Greenland, and that when the sun comes back in the spring the air fairly vibrates with the whirring of the wings of birds. Aeroplanes, it is hinted, may soon be speeding over wide polar areas and revealing facts now unknown. The airmen will have an advantage over the ordinary explorer in their attempts to reach an objective point, as will probably be admitted by Storker Storkerson and four companions, who set out from an Arctic coast on an ice-pack, with the hope that it would carry them west to islands north of Siberia, and, after drifting nine months, landed, not long ago, about seventy-five miles from where they started.

THE aroma of the Eighteenth Century, that century which saw Laurence Sterne start on his *Sentimental Journey* through France and Italy, pervades the announcement from the *St. James Chronicle*, Oct. 11-13, 1763, which is quoted in a recent *Notes and Queries*. "It is the advertisement which the hotelkeeper at Calais," Sterne's host, put in the English papers of the time, and reads thus:

Dessin, who keeps the Silver Lion at Calais, offers his services to the Nobility, Gentry and others, who may please to honour him with their Company, where they will be sure of meeting with the best Entertainment and Lodging. He also provides Chaises, and all other kinds of Carriages and has a Correspondence in all Parts for the convenience of Travellers, and executed with the greatest Fidelity.

Whom, besides the author of "*Tristram Shandy*," one wonders, did the obliging Mr. Dessin put up and provide a chaise for, as well as relays along the road?